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The Wainwright Star

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VOLUME VII | WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30th., 1915 | NUMBER 39

CELEBRATE ORANGE DAY IN THE "BUFFALO" TOWN; BRING YOUR FRIENDS

CROPS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT

Spring Wheat Forty Four Inches High Is Brought Into Star Office

Giving tangible evidence of the wonderful growth of crops in the Wainwright district, a sample of spring wheat measuring no less than forty inches in height and already to head out, was brought into the STAR office on Monday of this week. The wheat in question was grown on the farm of James Milliken, sec. 12, 46, 6. From all points in the district splendid reports in regard to the progress of the crops, are being received. Farmers state that the rain-fall has not been a drop too much, while the warm weather has proved an incentive to wonderful development.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN LOCAL CHURCHES

At St. Andrews Presbyterian church on Sunday, short, summer, savoury sermons, which you will enjoy will be preached by the pastor. The usual sermon story for the boys and girls will be given at the morning service and the choir will render special music. The Sunday school will be held at 2 30 in the afternoon. A special feature of the evening service will be a solo by Mrs. Murphy.

Rev. Kells Swenerton, the new pastor of the Grace Methodist church, delivered his first address in Wainwright on Sunday last. He created a good impression with the members of his congregation. The evening service was especially interesting and well attended. The music consisted of an anthem, "I'm a Pilgrim" which included an obligato solo by Mrs. Little with quartette and chorus. Miss Parsons rendered a solo entitled, "Absent", while a trio, "Saviour Breathe an Evening Blessing" was rendered by Miss Parsons, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Little. On Sunday next, the special music will be of a similar character and the services throughout will be of a patriotic nature.

WINDOW DRESSING COMPETITION JULY TWELFTH FEATURE

A local competition in connection with the Orange celebration that promises to create an unusual amount of interest, will be that for the best dressed local store window, the competition to be open to all storekeepers in Wainwright. A first prize of $10 and a second of $5 will be awarded the best two enteries. The competition will be judged by two of the incoming Orangemen on the Twelfth of July.

Preparations are now fast being completed for the big event and with good weather it is expected that rederd crowds will be visitors to Wainwright on celebration day.

"Special sale of trimed millinery" for the Twelfth of July. 'Tipperary hats" "Glengary caps" and "military styles" 50c. each. "All new stock", The Wright Building Third Ave.

BOMBS FOUND BY POLICE AFTER RAID

A large number of the bombs dropped by the Zeppelins have been picked up unexploded. In addition to the small amount of damage done ro far by these raids the Military value has practically been without results.

Wainwright Boys Now At Shorncliffe Camp; All Are Doing Well

Wainwright soldier boys of the 49 th battalion of the Candadain expeditionery force, who arrived in England recently, are now stationed at the military camp at Shorncliffe where some 36,000 uniformed men are assembled. Accordin8 to letters received locally, the local boys are all in good health and spirits.

After giving a description of the voyage accross the Atlantic ni which he told of various precautions taken in the event of a submarine attack Norman E. Cook, in a letter to his relatives here, dated June 15th states: "We have arrived in Plymouth harbor and the boys are beginning to unload. We were escorted in by two torpedo boats and if you ever saw anything that could go, they sure could.

"From the time we first saw them come over the horizon until they were alongside, it was just nine minutes. They travel over 50 miles per hour and all day yesterday they scouted around like dogs after birds, always within close distance. The harbor here is full of all kinds of battleships from torpedo boats to dreadnaughts. We are on our way to Shorncliffe. The green hedges show up fine and this is a beautiful country. Don't blame Englishmen for wanting to come back. Am struck on England and am going to see as much of it as possible. A spy was caught on board the night before last,

L. R. Curry, of Main Street, accompanied by his wife and family, left town this afternoon for Port Huron. Following a short visit at this point they will journey to Capac, Mich., where they will stay until their return here in September.

J. Blair has issued an anouncement that the elevator will be closed for several weeks, beginning July 8th. Mr. Blair will leave town on that date to receive futher medical treatment for his wrist to which he received injury some time ago.

Mrs. O. E. Peterson, with daughter Ione and baby, have returned to Wainwright after an extended trip across the border. While absent Miss Peterson underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Mayo Brothers' hospital, Rochester.

Read the dollar bargains which appear on page 8. They will benefit you.

MANY FRIENDS ARE PRESENT AT HAPPY EVENT

In celebration of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. James Ward gave a pleasant party at their home on Friday evening of last week. The program of the evening opened with selections by the band given in the garden surrounding the residence, following which the guests adjourned to the house and formed whist parties. About 16 couple participated in the games, the prize winners being as follows: 1st ladies Mrs. J. W. Brown, booby prize, Mrs. H. Benks; 1st in gentlemen's class, Mr. J. W. Brown, booby prize, Mr. Jas Madder. A dainty lunch was served at mid-night and music was givan intermittingly by Mrs. J. W. Brown and Mrs. Clark. The party adjourned with the singing of "Old Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

Those in attendanee were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Pawling, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Madder, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Benks, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gerow and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, Mrs. E. Carbert, Mrs. Lally, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Frates, Mrs. Rosholt, Mrs. Connors, Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. McPhee and Messrs. C. T. Lally and H. Smart.

Local tennis enthusiasts will be interested to learn that the the annual tennis tournaments for the championship of Alberta, will be held on the Edmonton Tennis Club grounds during the week commencing Monday, August 16th.

DOMINION DAY TOWN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Town Was Born July 1 st. 1908 Of Strong And Healthy Parents

Thursday is July 1st, in other words Dominion Day, Canada's great day of the year. It will be ushered in as never before for fair Canada is in a state of war, is participating in the greatest war of all times. And she is playing her part well.

Thursday, July 1st, will also be the anniversary of Wainwright's birth, for, on July 1st 1908 our town, was born—a healthy child to Mr. Grand Trunk Pacific and Mrs. Alberta Canada. Thus, Thursday should find us rejoicing. Like new year's day it should find us making resolutions, not of the pie-crust variety that are crumbled and laid away in a very few days, but those of a lasting character.

These resolutions should be that no matter how hard we have tried in the past to make Wainwright a better and bigger town our efforts in the future shall be stronger, shall surpass those of the past by leaps and bounds so that in after years we may retrospect and in so doing feel within us that we have played a part in the successful up-building of our community, and played it well.

WILL PARADE

Orangemen of Wainwright and Gilt Edge will parade to the Anglican church on Sunday evening next where a special Orange address will be delivered by Rev. H. Assiter. Members of the order are asked to assemble at the lodge room at 7 o' clock where orders will be given for the parade. The service will begin at 7. 30 o'cloch as usual. Gilt Edge is asked to be as largely represented as possible.

MAKE EARLY APPLICATION

All intending applicants for booth accommodation on the exhibition grounds on July 12th, should make early application for the reservation of their privilege. Applications should be addressed to J. D. Kaine. who is convenor of the committee which has these arrangements in hand.

OFFICIALS ISSUE WARNING

Officials of the Wainwright school board, through The STAR issue a notice of warning against young persons who have formed a habit of entering the school grounds for the purpose of picking flowers. The offense is much against the law and action will be taken should the practice be continued after this date.

ATTENDS FORD BANQUET

For the purpose of attending the big event of the Ford Motor Company to be held in Calgary on Dominion Day, Herbert Smith left town for the Southern City on Tuesday. During the afternoon of Dominion Day, a large procession of Ford cars will be held while, during the evening, a big banquet will be tended to all Ford dealers operating in this province.

LETTER TO RICHARD AYKROYD TELLS OF BIG ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLISH EAST COAST

Right from Hull on the east coast of England, where Zeppelins paid a visit on June 6th killing a hundred and five persons and injuring one hundred and fifteen others, comes a letter to Richard Aykroyd of this town, which has a bearing on the affair. The letter is written by James Ruthven, of Roberts and Ruthven Ltd, steam trawler owners, of Hull. Written two days after the visit of the dirigibles, it states in part: "We had a sad experience here two nights ago, Zepps came over and destroyed many buildings and houses, killing and wounding many, including women and children. The government kept the numbers quiet but we know. Last night a raid was intended and thousands left the city and spent the night in the fields with their children and infants but it is said our aeroplanes drove off the Zepps. All are determined to crush the enemy at any cost. The Humber is nearly full of destroyers to day in readiness should the Zepps try again to-night. I was in London on the 1st during the raid there. The people were quite calm. Here there is no panic whatever. These raids are of no military value and will only add to the retribution the scoundrels will have to endure when the day of reckoning comes, as come it assuredly will, We are just beginning to fight in earnest. They are desperate now".

Examination Results For Several Classes At Wainwright School

Results of the various examinations conducted prior to the holidays at the Wainwright public schools have now been given out. The following is a list of the successful candidates in the classes conducted by Miss Bessie Parsons:

Grade 3 Sr. to 4, Kenneth Kenny, Eva Wiley, Sara Bebbington, Cecil McMillan, Howard Smith, Mildred Graham, Muriel Kemp, Dave Springer, Willie Gough, August Gehring, Emma Gehring, Owen Pigeon Alec Thomas, Lizzie Gehring, Gertrude Burleigh, Miles Mabey.

Grades 3 Jr. to Sr. 3, Dorothy Primrose, Ella Smith, Louis Compton, Willie Skinner, Lula Dowling, Mary Scoffield, Addie Culley, Otto Dahlgren, Jack Bottaro.

Grade 2 Sr. to Jr 3, Alice Parker, Sally Murray, Gertie Springer, Alymer Davies, Carolyn Rosholt, Jack Laird, Ernest Kenny, Frank Love, Elva Fenby.

Those deserving creditable mention are Kenneth Kenny, Eva Wiley; Ella Smith, Dorothy Primrose, Otto Dahlgren and Jack Laird.

Bessie Parsons Teacher

Promotion exams—grade 4. All promoted to grade 5.

Leonor Goldsworthy, 79 per cent; Carman Coleman, 77; Nellie Carrell, 76; Bacil Bryce, 74; Mildred Mabey, 72; Gladys Smith, 69; Pearl Wakefield, 64; Mary McQueen, 63; Albea Dupre, 61; Cuspar Wilcox, 60; Doris McLeod, 58; Lucy Springer, 54; Guy Pigeon, 51.

Ella Bremner, teacher.

Promotion exams—grade 5; 15 promoted out of a class of 17.

Bennie Hodgkiss, 85; per cent Maude Chesterman, 84; Camille Dupre, 84; Ada Cofield 80 Ethel Bebbinton, 79; Florence Smith, 79; Mildred Rulison, 77; Claude Davies 74; George Strange, 70; Evelyn Granger, 67; Grace McQueen, 66; Gardner Boyd, 66 Sopey Kenny, 65; Arther Scofield, 63; Melville Kemp, 61.

Ella Bremner teacher.

RINK IS ADAPTED FOR BIG DANCE DOMINION DAY

Arrangements have now been completed for the big dance to be held in the skating rink on the evening of July 1st, the proceeds to go toward defraying the various expenses in connection with the local band. The event is expected to be an enthusiastic one and to attract a nsiderable crowd.

Men are now at work fitting up the floor of the rink which upon its completion will provide a large area for the dancers in fact, the floor will be one of the largest in the province. The dance will be provided with good music by the Wainwright Citizens' Band and the Citizens Orchestra. Refreshments will be served by the Daughters of the Empire. A low admission fee has been set, this being 75cts for gentlemen and free admission for ladies.

J. C. Shirley has taken charge of the barber shop and billard room, his old stand on Main street.

Reference is made to the ad of the Palace Billiard hall. In it is contained all manner of bargains for the smoker,

A special meeting of the I.O. O.F., will be held on Monday evening of next week. Installation of officers will take place. All members are urged to be in attendance.

The Wainwright Agricultural Society will meet this afternoon and award the contract for the construction of the grand stand onthe Exhibition grounds.

It is expected that a large number of local residents will visit Edgerton on Dominion Day, where a big celebration has been planned. Unfortunately, no special train arrangements could be made.

Miss Nellie McClung, the well known temperance speaker, will deliver an address on "Prohibition," in Wainwright, July 16. Further particulars will be given at a later date

Lee Wells, of this town has been appointed returning officer in Wainw right for the forthcoming election on prohibition. He will make his headquarters in the offices of Messrs Graham and Company.

STAR TO SUPPLY UNION JACKS TO DISTRICT PEOPLE

Big Movement Is On Foot To Increase Number Of Flags

A movement is on foot to place more Union Jacks in Canada than ever were seen before. In other countries on National holidays, celebrations and victories etc., flags are unfurled from almost every housetop and window. But on such occasions there is a scarcity of flags in Canada. Not becauae Canadians are not just as loyal as any other people, but because they have not had the opportunity to purchase a flag at a reasonable figure.

The STAR has taken a hand in the movement and has agreed to undertake the distribution of flags in this district and our readers can secure a real good Union Jack, in fast colors, size 5 x 3 for only $1.10, or a year's subscription to the STAR with the Union Jack as a premium, for the small amount of $2.00. Your orders should be placed now, for The STAR expects an extraordinary rush for these good old Union Jacks. Every person will need them soon to celebrate the big victories that are surely coming.

DAIRY BUTTER MUST BE BRANDED SAYS PROVINCIAL ACT

Particular attention is called to all dairymen within the Wainwright district of the necessity of branding dairy butter. The following is quoted from The Dairy Industry Act of 1914, exact wording of extracts being as follows: "No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words "dairy butter".

"No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale: Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded "dairy butter". Any dairy butter packed, moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment unless such parchment paper is branded "Dairy Butter". The STAR is prepared to sell these butter wrappers at a low cost. All dairymen should place their orders now.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO RUN SPECIAL COACH

Should an extra freight train be run east on Monday morning next, arrangements will be made by the G.T.P., to have an extra coach attached for the conveyance of passengers from Wainwright who wish to be present at the celebration to be held in Chauvin. Supt. Walton states that while there is no scheduled freight train east on Monday morning, a train is frequently run. Definite information in regard to this will be made known on Saturday afternoon. Should the train be conducted passengers would return on No. 1 and tickets for the event would be fare and a third for parties of ten or more.

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
ROYAL
YEAST CAKES
QUICK PURE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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MADE IN CANADA

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

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Breeding Hardy Clovers

Method to be Used in Improving the Hardiness of Plants

Red clover, being a self-sterile plant, new varieties and strains must be produced by means of mass-selection and hybridization respectively.

When breeding red clover, the three qualities particularly should be taken into consideration, viz.: winter-hardiness, quantity of seed, and yield of hay.

It has been proven in cereals which, like red clover, consist of thousands of distinct types, that resistance to disease and hardiness are hereditary characters subjected to the same gesetzlaws of heredity as govern the transmission from a mother-plant to its progeny, of strictly morphological characters. It is therefore very reasonable to suspect that winter hardiness in red clover is a hereditary character that can be transmitted from one parent or at most two parents.

If this be the case, it will be a simple matter to produce a variety able to withstand, without being killed to any extent, the most severe Canadian winter. The task could be accomplished by sowing seed from these individuals which survive after a severe winter and which, therefore, according to our conception, represent hardy lines or strains. After sowing the seed thus saved, a progeny may be expected that will prove hardier than was the parent crop originally sown, and by saving the seed year after year, a perfectly hardy variety will soon be obtained. This method of improving the hardiness is simply mass-selection effected by nature herself.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Are Investigating the Constituents of Soils

University Will Publish Results For Benefit of the Province

The university is continuing the work began last year in investigating the constituents of Saskatchewan soils, so as to determine the causes of fertility. Three chemists and one physicist, all graduates of the university, are busy now working on the chemical and physical properties in the laboratories of the institution. Some of the samples of soil being tested are those taken from the experimental plots on the university farm, under the management of Prof. Bracken, so as to determine the effect of plants on amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphates that are present naturally by fertilization. When sufficient data has been collected there will be published a bulletin for giving information to the people of the province. Dr. MacLaurin and Dr. Hogg are in charge of the work.—Saskatoon Star.

Make Hohenzollern's Pay

"I will venture," says Sir H. H. Johnston in the Nineteenth Century, "to suggest that since Germany has in the main been led into this war by the Hohenzollern dynasty (backed by one or two other princely houses) the private property and domains of these ruling families should be seized by the German state and applied to the settlement of the indemnity, which they would just about suffice to meet.

"When Germany awakens from her dream, from the hypnotic trance into which she has been thrown and sees things in their proper light, it is on the Hohenzollerns that her hate should justly turn and not on England."

Dairying is Popular

The eagerness of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta to engage in dairying is evidenced by the success which creamery interests are having in signing up contracts for supplies of cream. A creamery which is arranging to assemble cream at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, reports good success wherever its canvassers have gone, and is now assured of regular shipments from many tributary points. A price of 31 cents a pound for butter fat, f.o.b. point of shipment, is offered the farmer. Another evidence of the increasing popularity of the dairy cow is found in reports of an extensive business being done in cream separators, especially in newly settled districts where dairying has not in the past been followed to any great extent.

Prohibition Causes Increased Savings

A report from Petrograd says that M. Kharitonoff, comptroller of the Russian treasury, speaking before the Duma budget committee, declared that owing to the great increase in national savings, due to prohibition, the extraordinary burdens imposed by the war as yet had caused no great suffering in Russia.

As proof of this M. Kharitonoff said the national savings in December, 1913, which amounte to 700,000 roubles ($360,000), had increased to 29,100,000 roubles ($14,550,000) in December, 1914. He added that the total savings for 1913 amounted to 24,000,000 roubles ($17,000,000), as compared with 84,000,000 roubles ($42,000,000) for 1914.

Little Robert—Ma, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?

Mother—I don't know. Why?

Little Robert—Well, here it reads that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest.

Feeding Work Horses

Proper Feed to Maintain Horses in Good Working Condition

After many tests made at the experimental farm, Ottawa, hay, bran and oats have been found the best feeds for work horses. The hay is cut fine and the oats and bran in proportion of five parts oats to two parts bran, mixed and fed dry. Warm water may be fed in six pounds per horse, are used on Saturday nights to replace the regular bran ration. When horses are on very heavy work, the proportion of bran is decreased to one part for five parts oats.

A safe standard for feeding draught horses, and one commonly used, is that of giving from one to one and quarter pounds of the above grain mixture and one pound of hay for each 100 pounds live weight; this, of course, subject to variation depending on the severity of work, condition of animal when fed, the health of animal, and other minor considerations.

The morning feed, about 5 a.m., consists of about three-eighths of the total grain mixture and one-quarter of the grain and about one-half the hay for the day.

Water is supplied after the morning feed and before the noon and evening feeds. During the winter, water is also supplied in the evenings, some three hours after the feed.

With the above treatment, the horses are maintained in good working condition, and with an almost entire absence of common stomach and intestinal ailments such as indigestion and colic. No condiments are used, but to horses somewhat low in flesh and requiring more feed, molasses mixed with the grain is used in small quantities as it stimulates the appetite by increasing the palatibility of the food.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

French Islands

Bay be Annexed to Newfoundland at Close of the War

The possibility that the Miquelon archipelago, the last North American possession of France, may be annexed to Newfoundland at the close of the European war is being given serious consideration.

The little islands of St. Pierre, Miquelon and Langlade, a short distance off the south coast of Newfoundland, have formed for two centuries the advance base for the French cod fishery on the Grand Banks. In recent years the prosperity of the tiny colony has steadily diminished, and all possibility of industrial progress for some time to come was destroyed when the French government in February last summoned all the able bodied men to the front.

It is considered probable that such of the conscripts as survive the war will be reluctant to return to a struggling existence in the colony. Since the usefulness of the fisheries outposts has become slight. It is the opinion of many Newfoundlanders that France will find it to her advantage to turn the islands over to Newfoundland in return for fishing facilities in these waters.

Norway Not Pro-German

"The Germans accuse Norway of being ungrateful for the Kaiser's adoption of Norwegian fjords and scenery, and for all his visits and many gifts to the country," says "A Neutral" who has been visiting Germany. "In fact, there is but little left of the Kaiser's influence in Norway. As an instance of this, the fact may be mentioned that, near Holmenkollen, the famous Hotel Wilhelms Holl (William's Hill), named after the German Emperor, has been renamed Victoria Hotel, because 95 per cent. of the visitors threatened to boycott it should the old name remain."

We Think So, Too

"Charles, you're spending too much money this year. Too many dances, too many clothes, too many taxis, too many—"

"Well, father, I'll tell you how I look at it. It seems to me that every family ought to be able to support one gentleman."

Paying for the War

The nation is content with the resolve that the task it has undertaken shall be carried through, cost what it may; and it is perhaps rather agreeably surprised to find that the vast amounts of money already raised and spent, and the still vaster expenditure in which it is committed, have imposed no deadly strain as yet upon the resources of the community—though the business of paying for the war, it is true, is scarcely yet begun so far as the individual citizen is concerned.—London Times.

"Mary," said her aunt to the little girl from the city, "you might go out into the barn and see if you can't find some eggs."

The little city girl was gone awhile, then returned with an expression of mingled disappointment and disgust.

"Did you find any?"

"No, auntie, not one. There's just a lot of chickens out there, standing around doing nothing."

Author—I've written a new novel. Come up to my room and I'll show you the proofs.

Friend—Proofs! Why, old chap, I don't doubt your word in the least!

"SECURITY FIRST"
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force
And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible
If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office, Toronto.
Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.
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Immigration Arrivals

Practically Ceased From Continental Europe Since War Began

With the outbreak of the war and the consequent disorganization of the Atlantic steamship service, immigration to Canada from Northern Europe, country and continental Europe has practically ceased. Between August 1, 1914, and April 30, 1915, the British immigrant arrivals have been 12,000, and the continental arrivals 3,700.

Consisting as it does largely of agriculturists, the movement of settlers from the United States to the Dominion is still encouraged by the Canadian government. It being felt that the greater the number engaged in farming operations, the better able we are to provide the food supply required in these times of stress by the empire and our allies. Since the outbreak of the war, 30,000 from the States have taken up their homes in Canada.

Not only has the government continued its encouragement from the States, but the greatest care has been taken that no unnecessary barriers be placed in the way of intercourse between the two countries. There is an immense trade between Canada and the neighboring republic, which necessitates constant crossing of the international boundary by commercial travellers and other business men. There are in both countries hundreds of places of scenic beauty and historical interest, which attract the tourist, and, realizing the advisability of the way interfering with this class of traffic, officials have been instructed to continue the same courteous treatment to the American travelling public as was customary before the war. It is pointed out that the United States citizen need not go to the trouble or expense of securing passports, nor will unnaturalized residents of the United States coming to this country for passable purposes be in any way interfered with.

Message of Hope For All Women

MISS MARY SABOURIN TELLS HOW SHE FOUND HEALTH

Suffered For Three Years and Could Find No Lasting Relief Till She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Thurso, Que.—(Special)—Tired run-down women can read a message of hope in the statement of Miss Mary Sabourin, an estimable lady living here. In a statement to the public Miss Sabourin says:

"I was very poorly for three years. I was always tired and nervous. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I was troubled with headaches and pains in my back. I had heart fluttorings to add to my anxiety.

"I was treated by a doctor and a specialist but nothing seemed to do me any lasting good till I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I took just three boxes of them.

Nine-tenths of women's troubles come from sick Kidneys. Sick Kidneys fail in their duty of straining the impurities out of the blood. That means that poison and disease is carried to all parts of the body. The best way to cure the kidneys will Dodd's Kidney Pills. If you haven't used them ask your neighbor about them. Nearly every family in Canada is using or has used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Democratic Warrior King

Here is a story, ringing with the clear note of imperishable romance; it is told by a Belgian soldier in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant:

"I was in the trench, and my brother-in-law was some yards from me. Between us there was a tall officer without arms and silent. Suddenly a shell burst near us. My brother-in-law was struck by a splinter, and fell in a heap at my side. The tall officer took up the rifle and continued the shooting. His extraordinary calm struck me. I ceased to fire and turned to him. He also turned to me. Mon Dieu! C'était le Roi! (It was the King!"

Filling the Bread Basket

Mars, while bringing sorrow to the homes of thousands of Canadians, is filling the bread basket of other thousand of our workmen. The supplying of war orders has assumed immense proportions. Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has received an order for shells which will keep the plant busy for a year. This is one of scores of orders for munitions of war.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to promptly relieve children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation warranted to destroy stomach and intestinal worms without shock or injury to the most sensitive system. They act thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they ma, cause vomiting, that is an indication of their powerful action and not of any nauseating property.

The name "Hussar" comes from the Hungarian word "huszs," which means "twenty." The force derived its name from the fact that long ago every twentieth recruit in Hungary was placed in one of the mounted regiments.

The Uhlans owe their name to the Turkish word "oglan," youth.

A Left-Handed Stab

Physics Instructor—Name the unit of power, Mr. Jones.

Jones (waking up)—The what?

Instructor—Correct. Any questions? All right, then, we'll continue where we left off the end of the hour in which we will do this problem: A man on a bicycle approached a hill 800 feet in length; how far has he come and will he have to get off and walk?

"I want some cloth to make my dolly a dress," announced a little girl of seven as she entered a store the other day.

"How much is it?" she asked when the merchant handed her the package.

"Just one kiss," was the reply.

"All rigl t," she said. "Grandma said she would pay you when she came in tomorrow."

Herr Unthan, a German who was born without arms, has been engaged by the German army to give instruction to soldiers who have lost both arms in the war so that they can help themselves in the future. Herr Unthan is 60 years old and has shown in the music halls of the world how he can play the violin, write letters, eat and wash himself by the use of his feet.

Mamma, our new maid can see in the dark.

How do you know that?

I heard her tell father in the hall last night that he wanted a shave.

BENSON'S
Corn Starch
In the famous
Yellow Package
W. T. BENSON & CO. LTD. PREPARED CORN
Don't ask merely for "corn starch" or even for "the best starch", but insist on BENSON'S the "Quality Starch" with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.
AT ALL GROCERS
53

Crop Rotation

The One-Crop System in Farming is Dangerous

The one-crop system in farming is hazardous, if not dangerous, to follow. At no time and in no region of the irrigated west should the farmer be tied to just one crop. The old saying, "Put your eggs in more than one basket," is a trite but true one today. "The Rotation of Crops" names a system of farm practice which groups field plants with different food requirements so as to give a definite cycle of crops in recurring or successive order. This, if rightly chosen, conserves soil fertility, works for the elimination of certain weeds, insect enemies and crop diseases, while it also prevents the formation of crop sick soils. This latter trouble is caused by the continuous growing of the same crop for a period of years on a given piece of land.

Plants feeding at the same depth, on the same food elements, absorb the readily available portion of these particular foods faster than nature can render them available to plant use. Therefore, there comes a time in this single crop practice when these particular crop plants will be sparingly fed and return to the farmer lessened harvests. All crops do not feed alike on the soil. They may use different food elements, or feed on the same elements at different depths. When plants feed at different depths, the deeper feeding plants can follow the shallow feeders without serious immediate loss, even should they use the same food elements, but, eventually the available plant food becomes exhausted, and that soil is said to be impoverished.

The depositor who continues to draw his money from the bank without making deposits from time to time, will, at last, find his checks returned marked "short." No bank will permit continued overdrafts.

If we practice continued withdrawals, with no food deposits in our soil "banks," we will soon have such a condition that nature marks our checks of withdrawal "short," by giving us a "crop sick" soil—a soil which does not pay profitable crop returns—the available plant food being exhausted.

Then, if market prices fall, the one-crop farmer is sure to suffer serious loss. These are results of the single crop method of farming everywhere and always. Therefore, we should have a rotation of some kind which will give us a diversity of crops. It is not return per acre that makes profits for the farmer, give deposits to the bank and brings a given region prosperity.

Vindicating Himself

Mr. Throgmorton—Is it my daughter you want, or is it her money?

Jack Howens (amateur champion hundred yards)—Mr. Throgmorton, you surprise me. You know very well that I'm an amateur athlete.

Mr. Throgmorton—What's that got to do with it?

Jack Howens—A great deal, sir. It debars me from taking part in any event for money.

Not a Bad Error

She (with newspaper)—Here's a funny mistake in this report of that affair last night. It says that Mrs. Swellman appeared in a handsome "ampere" gown, instead of "empire."

He—Well, "ampere" isn't very far off; her gown was a bit shocking.

ALMOST FRANTIC WITH SKIN TROUBLE
On Right Side to Hip. Pain Intense. Blisters and Red Swollen Pimples. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.
1200 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.—"The trouble began last summer. I noticed that I was becoming fidgetty and unable to keep my arms at my sides. I put some talcum powder in my arm-pits where the pain was most intense, but while it eased the pain for a little while it afforded no relief. It gradually came down my right side to my hips. At first it was only one continuous red streak, but it transformed itself into blisters and red swollen pimples. The pain was at times so intense that I was forced to hold my right arm in a horizontal position so that it would not rub against me. I could not sleep; I was almost frantic with pain.
"I used two or three different kinds of salves and powders without effect. I had had the trouble about six or seven months before I came across an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night I put the Cuticura Soap and Ointment on I felt as if a piece of ice had been put on my side, it was so refreshing and cool. I continued using Cuticura Soap and Ointment until I was completely cured."
(Signed) A. Simpkins, July 8, 1914.
Samples Free by Mail
For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp that torture, disfigure, mar, scald, and destroy sleep. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. 53, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U., 1064

Drafting Dogs for the War

Stray Canines in Vienna Are Rounded up and Sent to the Front For Military Service

When the dog catcher in Vienna runs across a wall built, well fed, unregistered dog, says a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, he no longer thrusts him into a wire cage and hauls him off to the dog pound. He says, "Come along for the recruiting sergeant."

For Austria has found a new use for stray dogs. They go to war. They are being drafted in companies and in battalions, out beyond the Carpathians, to help Austria soldiers stand guard on the outskirts of the army, to prevent surprises and to alert the enemy and to act as faithful members of the Red Cross relief corps.

Like the dogs of the St. Bernard Mission, high in the Alps, these war dogs—some of them—are to rescue human beings. It is well known that wounded men frequently crawl into the deepest underbrush of the forests. To find these men, to carry them temporary relief, and usually to lead the Red Cross men to their side will be the principal work of the dogs, although some will assist the patrols or stand guard with the outposts through the night, listening for sounds from the direction of the enemy. Some dogs will be sent out to determine whether trenches of the enemy have been evacuated or are still occupied, information usually gained only with danger to the soldiers.

A big force of Austrian dogs of war left Vienna with military banners the other day. Twenty Red Cross men led a great number of trained dogs through the streets to the railroad station. It was a great day for dogs. Each recruit wore a spray of flowers in his collar.

At the station the customary formal programme, never omitted in Austria, was given. A physician of the general staff of the Red Cross formally welcomed the party. The physician in charge of the dogs formally replied. Both addresses were delivered in polished rhetorical German. What the words meant to the dogs no one knows, but it is safe to say that they enjoyed to the full the distribution of eatables that followed. They left yelping, barking and wagging their tails furiously.

Austria is training more dogs, and the increase demanded is likely to make serious inroads on Vienna's dog colony. But there is one consolation for the Viennese—the daschund, or turnspit dog, has so far been declared ineligible. It is said that when the dog catcher viewed the concourse of polished aristocratic "daschunde" he was legitimate prey for the dog lounge and the boulevardiers, who like to lead the animals around, obeded. The dog catcher said he thought the dogs would be valuable in the trenches, because they kept their stomachs close to the ground. But the protests, that day.

Germany began using dogs for relief work on the battle fields in 1870, and when the present war broke out various societies of dog fanciers quickly took up the movement to furnish dogs for the army. It is that Germany now has more than two thousand trained dogs in the field.

Not the Way to Win Wars

Reprisals Not a Deterrent, But Rather a Spur to War

In an article in the Vorwaerts, headed "A warning word to all whom it concerns," Eduard Bernstein, socialist and member of the reichstag, protests against reprisals which go beyond the conduc of warfare in the usual sense of the term.

"The sinking of the Lusitania, coming as a climax to former incidents of a similar nature, together with the badly advised comments on these incidents in German newspapers, resulted in excesses against Germans in England and in the colonies, as well as in the United States," Mr. Bernstein writes. "These excesses are regrettable because they are directed against persons not responsible for what has been done. They are also regrettable from a political viewpoint, because they form another step on the ominous path which leads to nothing else than multiplication of the already deep wounds the war has made.

"Advocates of reprisals will find it extraordinarily difficult to point to a single case where wars between civilized peoples have been won by such methods. The voices we hear from other countries, which hitherto have been outside the war territory have as in no doubt that in the measure in which one or the other side among the belligerents outdoes the other in reprisals that side wins for itself the strongest opposition of those countries.

"Among the people against whom reprisals are employed most strongly, however, their effect is not deterrent, but inclines them to war to the uttermost."

Herr Bernstein adds that lack of moderation in methods does not prove strength and that the nation which understands how to set limits to the tendency to outdo the other in reprisals proves itself stronger than those which tries to exceed in reprisals.

Lime in Agriculture

One of the principal functions of the chemical divisions of the Dominion experimental farms is to attempt the solution of problems connected with the maintenance and upbuilding of soil fertility.

Among the many valuable results so far obtained in these investigations is played by lime in the increase of a soil's productiveness.

The subject is treated in an interesting and practical way in Bulletin No. 80 of the experimental farms' regular series, by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, who discusses it under the following heads:

The nature of lime and limestone.

The agricultural functions of lime and its compounds.

Comparative values of lime compounds.

The application of lime compounds.

The use and misuse of lime.

Those interested may obtain a copy of this bulletin by applying to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

To Find Graves of Canadian Dead

Canadian soldiers falling at the front are to have their graves indentified with a view of bringing back the bodies, in cases where relatives desire this to be done.

Several proposals for identification are made, but the one now favored is to establish it by means of perforations in the soldiers' clothing.

The simplest way would be to record the soldier's name on his clothing, while he is alive, but this is not done because of possibly affording the enemy, in whose hands the dead might fall, an opportunity of ascertaining the location of the different units.

A "Helping Hand" Extended to the Middle Aged Woman
THERE comes a time in every woman's life when she undergoes an important change. This is a critical period. It is a time when a woman needs her full health and strength. For your own sake you should anticipate this.
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
has been recommended for over forty years as a tonic for women. It is helpful in the equalization of the circulation of the blood and regulating the action of the bowels. Nervousness and low spirits disappear. Happiness and contentment take their place.
The latest in medical science is contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—newly revised and up-to-date. Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay mailing only. A valid volume, cloth bound.
Sold in tablet or liquid form by Medicine Dealers—or send 50 cents for sample box

Agricultural Instruction

Dominion Government Entering Into Agreements for Provincial Expenditures

Agreements which have been entered into between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and B.C. with the provincial governments, provide for important advances in agricultural instruction under the agricultural instruction act. Ontario and British Columbia are the two provinces with which agreements have been made so far, but agreements with the other provinces are on the way and probably will be completed in the future.

The Ontario agreement provides for an expenditure of $266,013.05. A good deal of this amount will be spent on the extension work already in progress. The British Columbia program provides for an outlay of $58,265.94, out of which the usual demonstration work will be carried on and $15,000 will be used for agricultural instruction in the public and high schools of th province.

COLICKY CHILDREN

Colicky children can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets because these Tablets act directly on the stomach and bowels and cleanse them of all impurities. Concerning them Mrs. James C. Slater, Summerville, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am glad to say I have found them an excellent medicine for my little boy of five. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Prison Reform Considered

Modern Methods Will be Introduced in Dealing With All Criminals

Reforms in the method and conditions of general servitude in Canada are under consideration by Hon. C. Doherty, minister of justice. Reforms which it is proposed to inaugurate include establishment of reformatories for young prisoners and first offenders, a system of parole based on conduct of prisoners, abolition of stone pila and the substitution of outside labor as the principal punishment, abolition of cropping of hair of all convicts, abolition of confinement in cells and dungeons and the establishment of separate hospitals for the criminal insane. It is further proposed to amend the criminal code to permit of indeterminate sentences.

No More Asthma.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy sounds the death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful breathing. It guards against night attacks and gives renewed ability to sleep and rest the whole night long. Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by a trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

British Banks Impregnable

It may be safely said that never in the whole of their history have the banking institutions of this country been in a sounder and better position than at the present time. This is in the midst of the greatest war that the world had ever seen. The banks have their coffers overflowing with gold, their conditions of working are normal, and the general trade of the country keeps them busily employed.—London Chronicle.

Productive Patriotism

The grain acreage in Canada will be increased from 30 to 5) per cent. this year. This is the result of the appeal of England that Canada do more to help to help feed the empire in the present crisis. Canada is showing its loyalty in a very practical manner and living well up to its watchword of "patriotism and production."

Altruistic

Mistress—Why are you leaving us, Norah?

Cook—Well, mum, me reasons are unselfish wans. I want to give some other girl a chance at the joy of livin' with you.

A good example of ultra British conservatism is found in the obituary notice of Mr. Henry Bean of Stoke Ash, Eng., who died at the ripe age of ninety-five last February. H. Mr Bean had slept in the same bedroom for eighty-six years, without missing one night, and he died there.

Has no Drug Monopoly

British Chamber of Commerce Journal Corrects a Popular Misconception

As there seems considerable popular misconception on the subject, it is worth while to point out that it is not the case that Germany has of recent years had a practical monopoly in the manufacture of drugs, declares the British chamber of commerce Journal. In synthetic drugs Germany, it is true, had before the war established an ascendancy, but the manufacture of drugs direct from plants has always been a British industry and the British Empire still should have in some cases had to come to this country for supplies. There has however, been a notable exception in the case of the well known alkaloids, atropine and hyoscyamine.

The Imperial Institute has now brought the matter again before home drug manufacturers. The matter is of special importance, because present requirements for atropine, particularly those of the army, have depleted the market, the price has increased four fold, and there is, therefore, a very good opportunity for British firms to take up the manufacture of this drug. At the moment, owing to Germany having at the beginning of the war effected heavy purchases of hyoscyamus, there is a difficulty in obtaining large supplies from Egypt. The Imperial Institute has, however, taken all possible steps to encourage further production, and an ample supply will be available in the due course, especially as the cultivation of the plant is now being arranged for on waste lands in Egypt.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.
Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

A "Frightful" Football

Airman Dropped a Fake Bomb on Terrified Huns

"One of the British brigades at the front is laughing heartily over a trick played upon the Germans by one of our airmen two weeks or more ago, says a war correspondent.

"He had been turning his attention to a transport concentration point behind the German lines. Bombs had been thrown, but, as usual with areoplane projectiles, the moral and material effect was limited, so, in a spirit of mischief, he determined to play a practical joke on the Huns. He obtained and eventually threw over an old football. Down it went slowly enough, but looking big enough to blow the camp up. It swung this way and that like a torpedo. Yet it was not a balloon, for it dropped too quickly for that. Surely some dreadful new engine of destruction.

"The Germans fled panic-stricken in all directions, nor did they know where to fly, because the fearful bomb would swoop about now towards the right, now to the left. They were too scared to shoot, and when at last the ball struck the ground and proceeded to bounce high into the air, there was not a German in the vicinity. I suppose if one had given them six thousand guesses they would never have suspected a football."

Stranger—I'd like to know how to get this poem published. I've sent it to a dozen editors and it's of no use.

Carper—You might put it in an envelope, leave it on your table, and then come back and find all the papers would print it next day.

His Bad Break

One of the delegates at the recent Canadian Good Roads association convention in rising to address the gathering began: Mr. Chairman and fellow-workers—Gentlemen and then paused to wonder why his hearers laughed.—Journal of Commerce.

Goin' to 'ave yer annual fire, 'Ike?

No, my boy—not in war time. I 'ad painted a red cross on the roof, and I vos trust in Providence.

Justice of Peace Praises Dr. Chase's Ointment
After Nine Years of Agony He Escaped an Operation by Using This Great Healing Agent.
As a means of healing sores and wounds that defy ordinary treatment Dr. Chase's Ointment has long stood supreme. It is known far and wide as a positive cure for eczema and piles. Whatever uncertainty there may be about the results obtained by the use of medicines taken internally there can be no question of the healing of the skin when Dr. Chase's Ointment is applied.
You can actually see with your own eyes just what takes place. The sore parts are cleansed, and gradually the new skin is formed and the sore becomes smaller and smaller, until it finally disappears. It is often wonderful the results which are accomplished in a single night by the use of this healing ointment.
Mr. N. A. Heath, J.P., Fitch Bay, Que., writes:—"Nine years ago I was taken with an abcess, and cannot begin to describe what I have suffered as a result. I was examined by two doctors, both of whom said I would have to undergo an operation to be cured. Thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment, it has rendered an operation unnecessary, and has completely cured me. I cannot say enough in praise of this wonderful ointment which cured me after nine years of agony."
Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
MR. HEATH.

HOW ENGLAND WELCOMED AND CARED FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

THE BRITISH ACCOMPLISHED MAGNIFICENT WORK

Huge Task Involved in Successfully Handling the Situation when Two Hundred Thousand Homeless Belgians were Landed on England's Shores

Leaving it for the historians to decide whether the British nation used Belgium as a cat's paw, a writer in the New York Tribune says there can be no doubt that the British people accomplished a magnificent piece of work when they welcomed some 200,000 Belgian refugees, most of whom landed on England's shores with only the clothes they wore. These wretched people had to be fed, clothed and provided with homes. The work had to be done before the realization was ready for it. The government was overwhelmed with other matters, and so it was left to volunteers to solve these unprecedented problems. For the success of the work much credit is due to Mr. C. E. Whittaker, a former newspaperman, who, on account of a slight astigmatism, was rejected by a recruiting office and was then allowed to help in some way. He found himself chief of the operating force of the Belgian relief committee. Mr. Whittaker is now at Antwerp. He has the hope that his shattered health may be restored.

The committee formed to aid the government in caring for the Belgians began by employing a secretary and establishing him in two small rooms. The deluge immediately overwhelmed him and swamped his quarters. It was plain that a larger staff and a whole building would be required for the mere clerical work. Thirty typewriters were secured for the correspondence, which quickly piled up in newspapers a day. Mr. Whittaker says that more than fifty clerks worked like galley slaves for ten days before they headed the stream of letters. Another fifty were employed upon the card indexes of invitations and refugees. Then as the work kept growing upon them the laborers it was necessary to ask for some government help. Several renovated workhouses and other public buildings not in use were turned over to the committee, and these with the private houses offered proved sufficient for the purpose.

The idea of the committee was, of course, not only to keep the Belgians permanently in any government building, but to get them distributed with private families throughout the kingdom. The response of the British people to the appeal to offer temporary homes for the Belgians was impressive. The trouble was that, while offers were numerous, the committee had to take the greatest care that the Belgians billeted upon these homes should be congenial, and that the hosts would try to take no advantage of their destitution. Some few people wrote in offering to employ competent Belgian domestic servants at about one-quarter of the wages that they would have to pay English maids. Among the Belgians, too, it was found that there were some who could not be trusted safely without surveillance. The refugees were drawn from three classes, and billeted upon hosts of corresponding classes. There were the professional people, officers and university professors, the middle classes, and the peasants. Mr. Whittaker remarks that one of the greatest difficulties in outfitting the third class was that the English shoes were not large enough. Used to wearing sabots all their lives the feet of hundreds of these refugees could hardly be compressed into the largest English shoes.

Another difficulty was that as the railways were all under military control, the committee rarely had more than forty minutes' notice of the arrival of a new host of refugees. Then the motor busses would have to dash at great speed to the railroad station to meet the immigrants. They would be conveyed immediately to one of several large buildings, where they could be fed, bathed and supplied with food. Many of them came literally empty handed; but some had brought all their impedimenta. Wheelbarrows were prominent. The Antwerp Jews brought vanloads of house furniture, thus creating one of the most pathetic incidents of the war.

The day after the fall of Antwerp the committee had to care for 6,000 Belgians. Three-quarters of them were women and children. There were several cases of women giving birth to children within a few hours after their arrival. Some Belgian babies were born on the boat that carried them to England, some on the train that brought them to London. A staff of doctors was as necessary as a staff of clerks or cooks. However, thanks to the generosity of the British people and the hard, systematic work of the committee, the great task was accomplished. On one time there threatened to be trouble with the labor unions, which objected to Belgians being employed as their competitors. However, this was averted, and in the Vickers-Maxim arsenal alone there are 3,000 skilled Belgians employed. Thousands of these Belgian refugees, no doubt, will remain permanently in Great Britain, the horrors of what they have endured making it impossible that they could ever again live in security and comfort next door to Germany.

Will Sue Shareholders

National Trust Takes Action Against Prince Albert Company

Prince Albert, Sask., on a statement to the city council, D. W. Adams, city solicitor dealt with the situation in regard to the insolvent Great West Wood, Iron and Metal Company. He stated what the city was doing at the present time, first as having guaranteed the principal and interest on the debenture issue of $125,000, and, second, as a creditor of the Great West for the value of certain boilers, electric light, and water supplied to that company. In regard to both claims an action has been instituted by the National Trust Company against F. H. Phippen, D. B. Hanna, Hector MacInnes, and Foltz Frank, shareholders of the Great West Company, to have these parties made liable for the sum of $499,500, or $999.00 each, in respect to shares issued to them in said company. If this action is successful, and these parties are worth that sum of money, then the city's interest in both debentures will be taken care of. If the action is successful, or if the action should be successful and the parties are not worth that money, then the creditors will have to look to the assets of the Great West Company for payment of their claims.

The assets are being realized as fast as the very adverse conditions prevailing since this company went into liquidation will permit. Some of the raw pelts have been sold and some glass and oil cans and a small quantity of lumber.

How Submarines Destroy

Firing a Submarine's Messenger of Death

When a submarine sights a hostile vessel a group of sailors quickly cluster round the torpedo tube. This is loaded with its instrument of destruction, and behind it a powder charge is inserted in a receptacle, and the trigger controlling the firing mechanism cocked ready.

A gunner proceeds to estimate the speed of the target and its course through glasses. He then adjusts a device known as the "director," which by means of dials tells him when the tube is pointing in the right direction to hurl the missile true to its mark. At a distance of about 3,000 yards the gunner presses a button, the powder charge explodes and a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch is put upon the rear end of the torpedo.

The well greased projectile is forced through the open end of the tube at a rate of 35 ft. per second, and as it takes this water the powerful dive the twin propellers in the rear set to work. They are driven by an air pressure of 2,250 lbs., which sets the driving machinery in motion as the torpedo leaps from its tube.

A gyroscope steering gear prevents the torpedo from deviating from a straight path, and unless it is carelessly fired, or its target quickly manoeuvres out of the way, the $2,500 projectile seldom misses its mark.

Still Seeking the Fertile Lands

Colonization of the fertile lands of Western Canada continues unabated. During the month of April the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, department of natural resources, disposed of practically twenty thousand acres to actual home makers, who will enter into occupation and bring the land under cultivation. To be exact, there were 124 different sales, and, allowing for the wives and children of purchasers, this month's business provides for the placing of about 500 people directly on the land. A notable fact is that the great majority of these purchasers bought quarter-section areas, indicating that they are planning intensive farming on a somewhat intensive scale as compared with the "big farm" methods popular a few years ago.

Edison is Making Dyes

Inventor Urges Manufacturers to Break German Monopoly

Thomas A. Edison has predicted that the United States would soon be manufacturing its own dyes, and that there would be no dye famine in dyes, due to the war, and Charles Edison, at the plant at Silver Lake, N.J., he said, he had already made large quantities of the best aniline dyes, and he asserted that it was only necessary for textile manufacturers to follow his example to break the monopoly which Germany has hitherto had in the dye industry.

"Since the outbreak of the war," he said, "I have been making carbolic acid, aniline oil, and benzol. The last sold at 26 cents a gallon before the war. Textile manufacturers are paying 60 to 75 cents. Aniline oil was selling at 11 to 12 cents a pound before the war. Now it is up to 70 cents. I am not making very much money in this line, but I thought I would at least make the start, and I hope some of these timid Americans who lack backbone to father a movement worth while will now come along and follow suit.

"The Germans controlled the trade to such a degree that no one else gave much thought to it. But the textile men in this country need not be worried. We can make for them all the primary colors they wish, and more, too. What we need most is a protective law such as Canada has. We should prevent 'dumping' here of foreign goods."

German General's Passions

Von Hindenburg Is Fond of Dogs and Tobacco

General von Hindenburg, the German commander in the east, has two great passions. Dogs and tobacco.

It is said that the best way to Hindenburg's good graces is to steal and present him with a fine dog, or to recommend to him a good cigar.

Only the other day a convoy of choice dogs left the front for Hanover, where Hindenburg lives, under escort of an orderly with a special passport signed by the field marshal himself. He smokes incessantly, especially when he is sleepless. He thinks better on his plans, and when he has beaten the Russians in thought, he dozes off.

He likes a good joke, especially against the Prussian ministers. Lately two under-secretaries arrived from Berlin, and after giving them an icy reception he invited them to a drive in his motor car. He drove them right into the line of Russian fire, and they drove back secretaries did not dare protest, but as the bullets began to whistle round them they begged the general to stop the car. "Quite impossible," said von Hindenburg, and imperturbably drove on. In a little while, though, the situation became extremely perilous that he had pity on his guests and returned to camp.

Killing of Seals Resumed

Experts Report the American Herd Has Increased Enough to Permit Commercial Operations

W. C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, will urge congressional legislation, it is now expected, based on the recommendation of three scientific experts, authorizing the resumption of the killing of seals at the Pribilof Islands next winter.

Canada and Japan, which are interested financially in the American herd, by the term of treaty which abolished pelagic sealing, made an investigation contemporaneously with the American experts. Both governments have made representations to the United States that the condition of the seal herd warrants resuming sealing operations at once.—New York Herald.

Value to Farmers

Annual Report of Experimental Farms in Two Volumes

The work and scope of the Experimental farms and stations have developed to such an extent that it has been found necessary, for the sake of convenience, to devote two volumes of nearly five hundred pages each to the publication of the report for the year ending March 31, 1914. In the first volume are preserved the reports of the chief officers of the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry. It is by a study of these chronicles that an idea can be obtained of the vast amount of work that is being done, and an appreciation arrived at of a resultant benefit.

In the first few pages are given the usual comparative tables of grain yields and prices, and of the stock for the five years extending from 1909 to 1913, each of which, excepting horses and swine, shows a decrease in the number of animals since 1910. In the western provinces there was a deficiency of upwards of 200,000 head of horses between 1912 and 1913, but an increase of nearly half a million horses and only a slight disparity in sheep, which, however, are showing a tendency to improvement. Swine increased by upwards of 500,000. In British Columbia the numerical changes were comparatively light. Naturally much space is given to reports of experiments at the different farms and stations. These experiments, it is hardly necessary to say, cover every variety of grain, fruit and vegetable production, and deal with manurial, crop management, cultivation of forage plants and grasses, live stock breeding and dairying. It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of the information thus furnished.

Of course, at this time, when the value of increase by improvement of production is being strenuously urged, the reports are of special interest. It is not alone with what may be termed activities of the farm proper that they deal, but also with building, with clearing, with road-making, with ornamental gardening, in short, the reports constitute virtually an encyclopedia of farming and its branches brought up to date.

While, as has been said, volume one is devoted to the review by the director and reports of the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry, volume two presents the reports of the divisions of horticulture, cereals, botany, entomology, forage plants, poultry and tobacco. All that has been said of the completeness in its contents of the first volume can be repeated of the second. It, too, is a useful compilation and a sample in detail of the benefits to be derived from scientific and painstaking research.

As in the preceding years, the matters dealt with in this volume are divided into sections: (a) Giving precise information of the work of the experimental farms in the divisions referred to, and (b) Treating of the various lines of experiment now being under way throughout the system. It is explained that the latter section is devised and designed with a view to aiding the farmer more directly in the details of his vocation. It is worthy of wide distribution. One thing certain is, that the nature of the reports makes them deserving of the closest attention. Copies may be obtained by making application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Alfalfa Hay for Hogs

Feeding of Alfalfa Means a Saving in the Amount of Grain, with Food Results

The feeding of cut alfalfa hay to young pigs at the North Dakota station resulted in saving 50 cents per hundred pounds in the cost of grain. The hay in this case was cut into half inch lengths and it was fed in conjunction with barley, shorts and tankage. The saving referred to was the result of a fair comparison because one lot of hogs was fed a grain ration without alfalfa, while the aim in the other case was to reduce the grain ration and that the hogs would consume considerable alfalfa and yet make practically the same gain. A similar experiment was conducted with fattening hogs and this resulted in a saving of $1.70 per hundred pounds gain. Where the alfalfa hay was steamed instead of being fed dry there was a saving of $2.70 per hundred pounds again. The grain fed was charged up to the hogs at 1 cent a pound and the alfalfa at $10 per ton.

It was found at this station that when brood sows were fed alfalfa hay and grain ration could be reduced from one-fourth to one-third without in any way interfering with the thrift of the sows and no difference was noticeable between the litters from these fed alfalfa and grain and those fed on grain alone.

In the feeding of growing pigs it was found that alfalfa could be substituted for one-sixth or even one-fifth of the grain ration. The pigs would readily eat this much and make just as good gains as if they were fed grain alone. On the other hand, fattening hogs consumed cut alfalfa to the extent of one-eighth of the total ration. This would mean six pounds of grain to one pound of cut alfalfa.

The Call

The Call rings loud and true
To all men sound and fit,
Your country's calling you!
How will you answer it?
When others do and dare
Across the trenches go,
Can your own heart declare,
"They have no need for me?"

Listen once more! The Call
Beats in the throbing drum
Bidding not one but all
Of British manhood come!
Because your comrade went,
Freely and nothing loth,
Shall all his toil be spent
To keep you here in sloth?

What use to shut your ears?
Your country claims her debt
And in the coming years
Your heart shall judge you yet!
Think of that future day
And choose the nobler plan
That you may truly say,
"At least I played the man!"

—Anon.

The torpedoes now being used in the British navy cost from $2,500 to $5,000 to construct, according to a naval expert. Even the newest British torpedoes are less expensive than those used by the latest German submarines, which have a diameter of 21 inches and travel at a speed of 48 knots an hour, having an effective range of seven miles. The internal mechanism includes a high speed rotating engine, shafts and gears and 250 pounds of high explosives.

Intensive Cultivation

Big Returns For Amateur Gardener on a Small Area

That intensive farming is not confined entirely to Belgium and France, which are the world-renowned centres, but that it is, and profitably so, practised in Canada, is shown by the record made by Samuel Van Tassel, residing on West street road, where it passes through the Kerby tract, says the Hamilton Spectator.

Eleven years ago a machinist, without a particle of knowledge of farming or gardening, and even now of the belief that he does not know either, but that he uses common sense only, started in. Taking last year, from a plot of ground 289½ square yards, by means of rotation of garden crops, took off products which at their set market value totalled $370.75. The secret, he says, was in getting two or three crops off each piece of land, and getting them into the market early, so that they brought the highest possible prices. The labor on the five plots, for the sowing and attending only, not including the cost of taking out or selling, amounted to but five days' time. He has ten acres of land, and states that had he ten acres in this, he would be able to make more money because he could give more attention to the increased area, and use up to ten.

The figures of the various crops raised, the size of the plots and the amount secured from the crop off each plot are as follows:

Plot 1—25⅝ feet by 130 feet, first crop, onions, sold for $45.80; second crop, carrots, sold for $46.10.

Plot 2—3¼ feet by 130 feet, carrots, sold for $10.25.

Plot 3—6 feet by 130, first crop, spinach, $20.25; second, beets, $25.05; third, beets, $15.35.

Plot 4—6 feet by 130, first crop, lettuce, $6.30; second, lettuce, $4.10.

Plot 5—4 feet by 130, first crop, cauliflower plants, $4.20; second, cabbage for winter, $5.40.

Plot 6—4 feet by 130, first crop, radishes, $5.15; second, celery plants, $35.50; third, gherkin cucumbers, $25.40.

Plot 7—2 feet by 130, lettuce, $56.30.

Plot 8—5½ feet by 130 feet, summer savory, 40 bunches, $10.50; sage, 400 bunches, $10.50; leeks, 2 dozen bunches, 60c; basil, 4 quarts, 60c.

This makes a total of $370.75 from a plot of ground 53 feet by 130 feet, or a total of 689 square yards.

An Economic Reform

Savings and the Result of Temperance in Russia

The United States consular report from Petrograd records, says the Chicago Tribune, a remarkable increase in deposits in the savings banks of Russia and attributes this phenomenon chiefly to the closing of the vodka shops and the prohibition or restriction by the provincial and local governments of the sale of intoxicants generally.

For the year 1913 the aggregate deposits in the institutions in question amounted to $167,919,000, for 1914 the total was $43,260,000. For the single month of December, 1913, the total was only $36,000, but for the corresponding month of 1914 the total was $14,987,000. For the first two weeks of January of the current year the total deposits were nearly $5,000,000, as compared with a pitiful $155,000 for the two corresponding weeks of the previous year.

Of course other factors have contributed to the result. There has been a sharp reduction in the purchase price of luxuries and economy has been practised even by the middle and upper classes in various directions. Still the suppression of the vodka traffic is the major factor so far as the poorer elements of the urban and rural population are concerned.

Recent information indicates that the government is disposed to modify its anti-drink policy to some extent and to sanction the sale of light beers and light wines. Not only Russian interests but French as well have been quietly working for some such relaxation in the name of prosperity for great industries and groups of influential persons in France and Russia. But the suggested modifications cannot materially effect the peasant millions and the factory workers or the patrons of the vodka shops.

Child Heroes

Bravery of Little French Children in War Time

If France has produced and still produces and ever will produce heroes and heroines amongst its manhood and womanhood, the children of France have been numerous in all ages for their courage and heroism. A few months since a little girl of ten was standing in the front row of a terrified crowd watching the destruction of a house by fire in a provincial town of France. As is usual, several families lived under one roof, and the eager face of the girl heroine was seeking to find if all had been saved when she heard a moan mingled with several children cry, "Where is baby? My God, she is in her cot!" She had to be prevented by force from entering the burning building. In the confusion a slim little girl rushed into the house, knowing where baby was, caught up the cot, rushed through the smoke and heat and placed it in its mother's arms.

During the present terrible war another little French girl has given proof of courage and devotion that has brought her a blessing on her fair young head. The tale is told by a private of the British Royal Artillery and we fancy that many a Canadian little girl of about the same age (the heroine's name) will not only read with interest this tale of her brave acts, but will think that she could possibly present itself, should I not also be a heroine?

Madeleine is of course not the everyday girl of nine years of age, for her courage is as conspicuous as her kindness of heart. Just fancy a child of nine carrying food to the hungry and half starved and frozen soldiers in the trenches; but the terrible howling of shot and shell through which she has to pass to get to the trenches she heeds not. Many a man would not risk life as Madeleine has done daily on her mission of mercy.

Since the English press has given publicity to little Madeleine's actions presents of all kinds have been showered on her, but it was the last thought, doubtless, of this sweet little child that she was doing anything extraordinary, nor, we are sure, did she look for any reward, but would have been fully repaid by a kindly smile and a word of thanks.

Exports to Great Britain Increase

In spite of abnormal conditions government returns now issued show that for the concluding months of 1914, Canadian exports to Great Britain were greater than for the same period in the year before. Canada's average for February shows an increase of $625,244 compared with the same month last year.

Made in Canada

Standard Should be Raised so That We Will Produce Only the Best

Recently the Financial Post questioned the policy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in planning a general Made-in-Canada campaign. It was pointed out that in most lines the products of Canadian factories are equal, if not in many cases superior to, anything produced in the world; but, on the other hand, there were some Canadian manufacturers who cared little for their reputation. The latter concerns, however, would not only benefit from a general advertising of Made-in-Canada goods but their indifference to good reputation would indirectly injure the manufacturers who were taking more of their good name than of making a small, and necessarily temporary, extra profit. Since the article appeared two actual occurrences have been brought to our attention. A large dealer recently applied to two leading Canadian manufacturers whose regular goods are in high repute, to make for him an inferior quality to sell at a lower price, the understanding being to put on his name and the words "Made-in-Canada." These concerns positively refused to fill the order. A third house took the order and although refusing to allow their name to appear, eventually agreed to print upon the product "Made-in-Canada." Results cannot be satisfactory, and the good name of all Canadian products will suffer.

The other case was one in which important orders had been placed in Canada by the allies because of a sense of loyalty and duty to Canadians who are supporting them in the war. In this instance several Canadian manufacturers, one of such repute that it was that when they arrive in Europe they were not served out but "actually swindled." Nothing has been said about it publicly, as the European government officials have no desire to offend Canada, but no further orders have gone or will go to these particular manufacturers. Foreign competitors have used it against Canadian made goods. Results to manufacturers are thus suffering because there is a tendency to refrain from placing other orders in Canada. The feeling being wrongly created that Canadian manufacturers generally are not capable of producing satisfactory supplies.

The advertising committee should be turned into a Canadian quality committee, and by moral and educational influences raise the standard of Canadian products to a point where the words "Made-in-Canada" appearing on any article would indicate 100 per cent. satisfaction to its purchaser. All loyal Canadians would support the association in asking parliament for a law to prevent the inferior class of goods leaving the country.

Coupled with this should be a provision for punishing any manufacturer using the words "Canada-in-Canada" on other products. A representative of one of the allied trade newspapers was present recently when a New York salesman offered to duplicate for a jobber, in appearance but not quality, a well known Canadian product and have "Made-in-Canada" stamped upon it.

The Financial Post is not opposed to Canadian manufacturers spending their money on advertising. On the other hand the making of high quality goods will find it difficult to get the business they are entitled to and to build up a valuable good-will unless they keep continually before the products continuously before the probable buyers. The publishers can assist by laying down a policy which, if not knowingly admitting the makers of inferior goods to their advertising columns. Eventually this would result in only advertised goods being regarded as having passed the censor.

Proper management, satisfactory quality, good service and intelligent advertising ensure permanent dividends and enhance the value of the shares in the manufacturing concern. Service means satisfaying all the customers, even those who may be wrong in their complaints but sincere in making them. Without quality and service, advertising is money misspent and not a help to the paper which insults it. The reputation of a concern among the probable buyers of its goods is a point to which shareholders, as well as promoters, have hitherto not given sufficient attention. In the case of calls for new capital, it is unwise to put any money in companies whose management is not a record for turning out satisfactory goods and for methods that please its customers.—Financial Post.

Feeding the Fighters

Perfect System of Maintaining the Food Supply for the Soldiers

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots to the firing line of the British Army, some idea of the gigantic task of the Army Service Corps will be gathered.

This enormous weight of goods, comes almost entirely from England, for we are not buying in France even so perishable a necessity as milk.

All day long and every night long lorry truck, supplies for the troops are sent out from these base depots to stores as near as possible to the firing line. And just as reserves are accumulated in the docks, so reserves are accumulated near the front, since an accident on the railway might cut off the fighting soldiers' supplies.

On one occasion there was a delay on the part of thirty-six hours, but not only did the soldier at the front get all his food and ammunition, but he did not even have to draw upon the reserves he had stored; regimental stores were sufficient for his need. Everything goes by clockwork. There is no room for an accident.

Natural Gas For Edmonton

The council of the city of Edmonton is considering a proposal from a syndicate to a company which undertakes to supply natural gas for domestic and industrial purposes. Two different propositions have been placed before the council, and it is believed that there is sufficient supply of gas actually in sight to provide the present requirements of the city. Edmonton is now the only city in Alberta with a population over ten thousand in which natural gas is not used for fuel, and it seems only a question of time until this most convenient fuel is available to all cities and towns in the province.

Antelope Park Will be Established

It is announced that an area of five sections, in the Chin Coulee, in the Lethbridge district, is to be fenced and reserved for an antelope park. The park is being established at the direction of the department of the interior. The necessary arrangements are now being made for the construction of the fence, and it is expected that the efforts to enclose the antelope will be successful.

GETTING DOWN TO REAL BUSINESS WITH CONFIDENCE IN THE NATION

HAVING FAITH IN OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

Sir Edmund Walker Strikes an Optimistic Note in Summing up the Economical Situation in Canada, and gives the Factors of Strength that Restore Confidence

After analyzing carefully the elements, good and bad, making up the Canadian situation, who can fail to be conservative optimist? First, the inevitable must be faced. Half our troubles are caused by kicking against the pricks. Considerable indeed is the fact that the British empire is at war and that sacrifices must be made. It includes the fact that Canada was due for an economic reconsideration, whether or not the war had come. It includes recognition of the fact that speculative gain is not the bread and butter of business. Having recognized these things, we are able to do business on a new plane. Exaggerated ideas of land values and rents are disappearing; so are the abuses of credit. A better idea is being obtained of what constitutes a proper basis of credit. In short, we are getting down to real business.

War, naturally enough, effects trade, commerce, investment and business in many directions. The news from the front, for instance, at times has a distinct check to increasing confidence and business at home. Yet we all know there can be only one result to the present struggle. None would exchange his lot with that of a citizen of an enemy country. And the confidence of our allies and allegiance to and in the nation's future, should be spoken. It should unite with the confidence of others. Facts cannot be changed by pessimism. Good sentiment plays an important part in the maintenance of credit, of business and of faith in a young country's natural resources, its prospects and its manhood.

Money is accumulating rapidly. There is a demand for good bonds, and a growing call for stocks. The chartered banks, the safety valves of Canada, are in an excellent position. They will extend credit where it is deserved. The agricultural prospects are excellent. The outlook for immigration is good. The labor situation is not bad. Canada has had little difficulty in financing its requirements. The change from the British to the United States money market was effected without trouble. Mortgage payments, both principal and interest, are good. Economy is not being carried to a fault. Retrenchment. Manufacturers are encouraging the home demand for their goods, at the same time seeking to increase their export trade. New trade channels are being got. Experienced farmers from the United States have already commenced again to take up lands in Western Canada. And there are numerous other factors of strength in the Canadian situation. All we need is a stronger exhibition of our latent confidence.—Sir Edmund Walker in the Monetary Times.

Unsinkable Ships

Little Faith in Modern Devices for Keeping Vessels Afloat

The London Post says that the rapidity with which the Lusitania sank raises important questions with regard to modern devices for helping vessels afloat in the case of their being damaged by accident or design.

It quotes Alexander Carlyle, who did much to raise the firm of Harland & Wolfe, of Belfast, to the position it now occupies in the world at the present date, as saying:

"I don't believe there is such a thing as an unsinkable ship. Neither do I believe such a ship will ever be built.

"The idea of such a thing seems to me absurd. How can you make 50,000 tons of iron, steel and brass float (for that is how you must look at it) when the metal has been battered into a more or less shapeless mass?

"There were plenty of lifeboats on board the Lusitania, but it was a question of time and that did not suffice to launch all the boats. And the Lusitania remained afloat, say, for two or three hours. I have little doubt that the lives of all aboard would have been saved, except those who were killed by the explosion of the torpedo or who might have died of shock.

"It is one of the disadvantages of the great size of modern passenger vessels that they carry so many people that it takes a long time to get them off in case of danger.

"I am inclined to think that in the future we will see smaller vessels much larger than those which have already been built, because of the difficulty in finding harbors suitable for the accommodation of the vessels beyond a certain size."

Women's Wages

British Women Workers Asking For Equal Consideration With Men

The women of Great Britain have responded as they should to the call of the government. The emergency crops have entered into many situations usually filled by men. Women are acting as conductors, dispensers, veterinary surgeons, chauffeurs, motor mechanics, doctors, railway workers, street car conductors, as well as workers in offices usually filled by men.

When the war is over, not all of these women will give up their positions to the men who have come back from the war. But women will have gained a consciousness of ability which they cannot part with, if they want to. Today women leaders in industry are warning their followers that they should claim for men's work the wages of men. This is not because they want to embarrass employers of the government. It is in the interest of men themselves that women shall receive the same wages for the same work. When normal conditions return, which, on account of the great loss of life, will not, it is to be feared, be very soon, it would be a very bad thing if the cheap labor of women should take the place of adequate wages for the heads of families. The war will be the cause of many changes in the old world and the status of the labor of women is likely to be among these.

Navy has Limitations

Criticism of the Work of the Navy Seems Unreasonable

Criticizing the British navy for not providing an escort to the Lusitania gets no place. Obviously no navy in the world is large enough to guard the Dardanelles; guard the Suez canal; patrol the Mediterranean; guard transport ships crossing the English channel so closely that, although within a few miles of the base by which they are escorted, a transport was lost out of a number required to convey 600,000 soldiers; guard transport ships carrying troops from Canada to Egypt; keep open the English channel for constant commissary supplies to France; keep all the ports of the British Isles; bombard the Germans on the coasts of Belgium; keep the German war fleet penned up in the Kiel canal and at Heligoland; drive every German merchant vessel—2,000 in number—off the high seas; absolutely stop all German commerce; blockade Germany so effectively that even the Germans admit not a particle of food, copper or war supplies are reaching them by sea; have war vessels in reserve to be ready to the German fleet if it ever makes a dash to sea; and still have enough warships to act as escort to every passenger steamer. There are limitations to even the British Navy!—Sioux City, Iowa, Tribune.

Good Roads in Alberta

The policy of providing good roads for homemakers in Alberta is illustrated by the fact that since the province was organized in 1905 no fewer than 2,594 bridges have been erected. These bridges are practically all on roads serving the rural communities.

Money in Live Stock

Marked Increase in the Price of Beef is Sure to Come

Mr. Ralph Moore, a well known rancher in Western Canada, has just returned from Europe with many interesting opinions as to the effect that the war will have on the cattle in the farmer. The immense slaughter of cattle for the armies in the field will, he thinks, very shortly cause a great increase in the price of beef, and those farmers who are raising cattle will make more money in the long run than those who are raising wheat at a dollar fifty per bushel. Every effort should be made to raise cattle for the market in as large quantities and as quickly as possible. Mr. Bruce is a great believer in alfalfa as the most satisfactory food for the rapid raising of cattle for beef.

In this connection it is interesting to note that fattening young stock is becoming very popular in the United States where the market for beef is increasing so rapidly that more study has been paid to methods of increasing production.

In the early days cattle were kept on the ranges from three to five years. Experience, however, has shown that the use of thoroughbred bulls and the consequent improvement in the quality and maturing ability of market cattle, together with heavier grain feeding, has made it possible to put fat as much as two at the market at from 13 to 20 months old. Experts are of the opinion that with the continued improvement of the breed it will be possible to market at an even earlier date. Among the advantages of earlier finishing of cattle, the following are mentioned by some of the leading cattle men: Firstly, younger cattle make heavier gains of beef on a similar amount of feed than old cattle; secondly, the money invested is turned faster, being turned over in eighteen months, where formerly it took from three to five years; thirdly, heifers under two years old sell as readily as steers, and finish more rapidly.

As the census prove without shadow of doubt, the value of beef cattle in Canada is steadily increasing. In 1901 there were 3,167,744 valued at $54,197,341 or an average of $17.12, taking the country with the land. In 1911 there were 3,939,257 valued at $85,278,490, or an average of $21.90, an increase of $4.78 per head. Mr. H. H. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner for the Dominion government, says that never in our statistical history has the average been high a figure either for cattle on the hoof or for meat in the butcher shop as today. What it will be next year when the full effect of the war is felt no one can tell.

Beating Back

The Business Man Who Can Sail Against Adverse Conditions Will Win Out

Chas. H. Enderton, who is probably the best known and wealthiest real estate dealer in Winnipeg, returned recently to that city from New York, where he spent a few days on business. Speaking of conditions in the Western Canada, Mr. Enderton in his characteristic way said, "Many years ago when the bicycle craze began I was persuaded to buy a wheel. This was early in the week, and on the following Saturday, several of my friends suggested to me that we should ride down to Selkirk, 20 miles away. I declined the invitation, stating that I had hardly learned to ride. I was persuaded to make the excursion and before I got to Selkirk I had quite an opinion of my ability as a rider. The road was fine, the road was good, and the trip was enjoyable. We had dinner in Selkirk, and at 3 o'clock we started back to Winnipeg. I then discovered that I had not really driven my wheel to Selkirk at all, I had been carried there by a strong favoring wind. It took me nine hours to get back to Winnipeg along the same road. This incident illustrates a phase of our life. Years ago a lot of young fellows started in various lines of business, including the real estate business. They made $100, $200 or $300 a week, and came to believe that they were really competent business men and moneymakers. The fact was they were carried along by the movement of a strong favorable financial wind. Their real ability is now being shown when they are beating back against it."—Financial Post.

Hate British Prisoners

"All along the line," says Major Vandaleur, who happily escaped from German imprisonment, "we were cursed by officers and soldiers alike at the various stations. . . . On reaching the German-Belgian frontier the French prisoners were given some potato soup. The people in charge told us that none was for us, but that if any was left over after the French had been fed we should get what remained. This is in accordance with the general treatment of British prisoners by the Germans."

The Wainwright Star

MAIN STREET WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA
SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 a Year in Advance.

Contract advertising rates the Wainwright Star can be obtained on written application. These prices necessarily vary with duration of contract. Short date rates are charged, where no contract is made.

Legal and Municipal advt., first insertion 10c per line, each subsequent insertion 5c per line measured as per body type of advt.

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Advts. such as 'Strayed For Sale, 'Wanted, etc., three insertions for $1.00. Cash with order.

News Stands, where the STAR is sold-Red Cross Pharmacy and in Edmonton by the Provincial News Company.

Will T. Webb - - - Editor and Manager

WAINWRIGHT ALTA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1915

WE AT HOME WILL OWE OUR SOLDIERS MORE THAN WE CAN HOPE TO RETURN

BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT it would be a dangerous precedent to establish, Trustee Jennie Hill of the Edmonton Public School Board, at its last meeting, opposed giving a job to a soldier who has just been invalided from the front. She opposed the appointment because other men would be coming back from the war soon, hundreds of them maybe, "and we should have to give them positions simply because they were former soldiers".

The STAR feels safe in asserting that Mrs. Jennie Hill's opposition will not meet with the favor of many loyal Edmontonians. Her objection is a cruel one to those soldiers who are now fighting to maintain our liberty. The former fighter who sought to be placed on the school board, simply asked for a job as caretaker and this to keep him from starvation.

Was he entitled to it? Let the STAR answer this question with a big YES INDEED, and let the STAR state here that when these preservers of liberty return, some of them in good health but many shattered in nerve and minus a limb, that it will be but the unbounden duty of every Canadian and Britisher who has remained at home, to see that these brave fellows are treated with every consideration possible. Do not let us have a repetition like they had in Britain following the Boer War, when soon after the welcome had been given the poor humans when returned home maimed and broken, they were left to eke out the best existance possible with little assistance from the rank and file, and those in a position to allot employment.

The STAR is pleased that Mrs. Jennie Hill, at that school board meeting, stood alone in her ideas. The STAR is pleased also that Trustee Gibbs advanced the following: "Every community owes a debt to these men and every community must help". His remarks were right in all their meanings. Certainly we at home— every single one of us— will owe more to these men when they return that we can ever hope to repay.

THE REASON WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN KICKED

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, former secretary of state for the United States, went after the New York press in an awful manner at a pro-German meeting held in New York last week. But his reason for so doing is easily explained for William Jennings Bryan said: "For two years and three months I tried as best I could to assist the president in dealing with the most momentous questions that have ever come before the nation in its history. Never one day has the New York press given me credit".

This last sentence puts the former secretary of state's protest against the press in a nut-shell. He is kicking merely because the papers of New York have not "boosted" him in the way he thought they should. This reason is a common one and brings the press more blackmail than enough. Even small town papers suffer for similar reasons, for when "Joe Jones" makes a statement at a public meeting that "Joe Jones" thinks should be published but with whose thought the editor disagrees, 'Joe Jones' immediately has a kick against the press and the worst name is not bad enough for the paper.

THE RINK AND IT'S FLOOR

The STAR believes that either the band or the city council would be doing a mighty good thing in constructing a permanent floor in the rink that could be laid down in sections and taken up again when necessity requires. With a nice wood floor replacing its "muddy bottom", the rink could be utilized for many purposes. Should the band go ahead with its project of laying down a temporary floor, as at present arranged, it will be outlaying money for a floor that will be used for a a couple of times. In other words the band will pay an amount approximating $40 for each occasion the rink is used, that is, if used for the two dances as at present proposed. A permanent rink floor, constructed in sections and the property of the town, would certainly add much to the usefulness of the rink. It perhaps would make a start in the solving of the problem: "What can we do with the rink in the summer time". The councillors should give the matter thought.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The rumor is going the rounds that Herr Wilhelm von Bryan is shortly to be awarded the Iron Cross. Certainly it has been given a man for far less.

The Twelfth Day of July, in other words "Wainwright's Red Letter day of 1915," is not far in the distance. All committees who have in hand arrangements for the big celebration, should not permit time to be lost in the completion of the same. There is much to be done and all concerned should remember the fact,

Wainwright residents are asked to bear in mind the fact that they will be called upon to decorate their particular homes with as much bunting as possible on July 12. Thus private residents, as well as the committees, will do well to make every preparations for Wainwright's big day.

The story which appears on the front page of this issue in reference to the safe arrival in England of Wainwright's soldier boys, will be read with pleasing satisfaction by all. The safe transportation of all troops from this dominion to the Motherland has been a wonderful accomplishment for despite German submarines and the like, nothing has hindered the progress of our boys when once they set sail for England. Above all, the fact clearly emphasises that "Britannia still rules the Waves".

LUMBER PRICES CUT TO WHOLESALE RATES FOR CASH

XXX SHINGLES, Coast Edge Grain	per M.	$ 3.00
DIMENSION	per M.	18.00
BOARDS	per M.	18.00
SHIPLAP	per M.	19.00
SIDING,	per M.	20.00
FLOORING,	per M.	20.00
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All other materials at equally low prices. It is to your advantage to deal here where you have full and complete stocks of everything to choose from.

Let us quote you on carload lots. We will give you as good prices as you can get direct from the mills, and also give you the privilege of changing or returning any material. You also see what you are getting before you buy. When you can get just as low prices at home as you can abroad,

You serve yourself twice by spending your money at home. Let us quote you.

We handle steam coal for plowing outfits, and will quote lowest prices by the car or by the load.

The famous Humberstone and Pembina coals always in stock.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.

IOWA BOY

Black Jackass

with white points, good bone and plenty of action. Will stand for the season of 1915 at The Buffalo Stables, Wainwright. Terms: $15 to insure live colt, $2 at time of service; $13 at time of foaling or $5 for single service. All mares at owner's risk.

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This local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 320 Branches of an organization whose Total Assets exceed $80,000,000. Our banking service covers Canada, and through our connections we are prepared to transact business in any part of the civilized world.

The confidence of Canadians in this Bank is attested by over Sixty Million Dollars of Deposits. Yours would make a wise and welcome addition.

Wainwright Branch E. K. Smith Manager.

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in making our bread is the reason for its goodness. Try our BROWN BREAD and you will find your health improve for it is self-digestive. Delivered to any part of the town.

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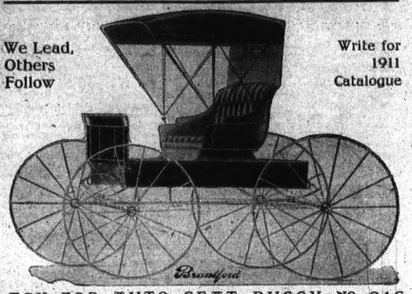

ASK FOR AUTO SEAT BUGGY № 216

This Buggy has Piano Body, Rubber Top, Steel Bailey Loops, and spring suspension, wrought iron fifth wheel which adapts it so well to Western Canada driving. Special Solid Foot Wing Dash and Auto Seat, making it the most comfortable Buggy on the market. Handled exclusively by the

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED

We lead also in Carts, Mountain Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Democrat Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, Driving Wagons, Phatons, Stanhopes, Surreys, etc., etc. Call and see them at

SOLD BY

Samuel Lewthwaite

Third Avenue - - Wainwright

- ALSO -

Cockshutt plows, Adams wagons, Brantford Buggies, Melotte Cream Separators, etc.

MEDICAL

DRS. MIDDLEMASS & LITTLE, Physician and Surgeons, Main St. Wainwrigh Dr. Middlemass, residence, Fourth St. Dr. Little, residence, Fifth Street.

DR. W. D. SORENSEN, Edgerton. Wainwright calls attended to. Disease of stomach and bowels a specialty.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any man over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Agent of Dominion Lands, not sub-agent, on certain conditions

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions

W. W. CORY C.M.G
Deputy Minister of Interior

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, dentist, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office over Armstrong's store. Wainwright.

LEGAL

M. G. CARDELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc Office of N. S. Keany & Co. Wainwright Alta.

B. V. FIELDHOUSE, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary, Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Main Str W nwright, Alberta.

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F.

NO. 45

Meets the second and fourth Monday in each month in Washbro's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

A. D. Ferguson, N.G. H. W. McLeod, H.S.

Mayflower Talcum Powder

Nyal's Mayflower Talcum is an experience to every first time user. Its touch is soft, soothing and refreshing. Its distinctive Mayflower perfume, delicate, individual, elusive. Ideal for every use to which you can put a Talcum.

Nyal Quality preparations can be obtained only in Nyal Quality Stores. Ask one of them for free copy of Booklet entitled "Your Complexion," giving full particulars of best methods of massage. 128

Nyal Quality Store

WAINWRIGHT PHARMACY - - Wainwright, Alta

"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Runabout Price $540

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury

The Ford Touring Car $590 Town car $840 — all fully equipped, f.o.b. Ford, Ont. Ford buyers will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

SMITH & PIGEON
Dealers - - Wainwright

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

SPECIAL AT THE BUSY CORNER

21 QuartPearl enamel dish pans, Reg. 1.10 for
Pure aluminum handled sauce pan, reg. 1.20 for
Stove pots with cover, No. 9, reg. 1.10 for
Handled axes, - - reg. 1.10 for

$

Other Merchandise at Lowest Prices. We have reduced the price, but not the quality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MUSSON & ROSS THE BUSY CORNER

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
CHEMICAL MINING MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

MAKE THE ALBERTA LIVERY, YOUR LIVERY

Smith & Pigeon have now acquired the business formerly held by George Smith and extend to farmers and others an invitation for patronage.

Alberta Livery - Fourth Ave.

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H. B. MILNE - Proprietor
Wainwright - Alberta.

A completely modern house. Steam heated throughout. Open plumbing. Rooms well-furnished and excellent cuisine. We sell the Celebrated CALGARY BEER
Edmonton Lager, Bass Ale, and Guinness's Stout

Blue Ribbon Coffee and BAKING POWDER

In every instance where you use BLUE RIBBON goods you save money. They go further and cost less than any other. Order a can of BLUE RIBBON Coffee and Baking Powder when next in your Grocers. The result is sure to please Sold with a money back guarantee

STUART & PETERSON
PIONEER MEAT MARKET

TOP QUALITY

Fresh Killed Meats,
Home-Made Sausage,
Hams, Bacon, Lard,
Fish and Poultry

HOGS SHIPPED EVERY MONDAY 3rd. AVE. PHONE 33

REAL ESTATE
3 SNAPS

1-4 section in Gilt Edge District $1150
1-4 section 4 miles from Wainwright $1250
1-4 section 10 miles north of Wainwright $1000
All good land and can be purchased on easy terms.

We have some home money to loan on improved farms--No delay

V. E. GRAHAM & COMPANY
WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.

Improved Transcontinental Train Service
(EFFECTIVE JUNE 6th, 1915)

To Pacific Coast Points

Tues Sun. Fri.	Mon, Wed. Thurs. Sat.		Mon. Wed, Fri. Sat.	Tues. Thurs.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Lv..Winnipeg..Ar	p.m 2.25	.p.m..2.25
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Ar...Regina...Lv	p.m 10.30	.p.m..10.30
9.38 p.m.	9.38 a.m.	Ar..Saskatoon..Ar	p.m 8.15	.p.m..8.15
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Ar..Edmonton..Lv	a.m 8.30	.p.m..10.30
8.00 p.m.		Ar Prince George Ar		.a.m..8.30
6.15 p.m.		Ar Prince Rupert Lv		.a.m..10.30

Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Co's.
Palatial Steamships Prince Rupert and Prince George

Sat. Thurs. Tues.		Thurs. Sat. Mon.
10.00 a.m.	Lv Prince Rupert Ar	a.m. 6 30
4.00 p.m.	Ar Vancouver Lv	Night 12.00
10.30 p.m.	Ar Victoria Lv	p.m 3 30
6.00 a.m.	Ar Seattle Lv	a.m. 9.30

Direct connections for Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Ask for booklet—For full particulars Panama Pacific Exposition. — Write, phone or call

W. J. QUINLAN
District Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Who's Who and Why
MR. E. C. D. CREAM-CAN,
Mortgage Lifter and Bank Account Builder

His Advice to Farmers:

DON'T put all your eggs in the grain basket. Keep good cows. Sell your cream. Have cash coming in all the time. Write The EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED and ask them to tell you just how I'll help you make good money, day after day, month after month and year after year, in spite of hail and frost and storm.

WRITE TO-DAY.

H. A. McMillan, Branch Manager, Wainwright

Edgerton

The baseball team are not turning out to practise as much as they should if they want to play against Wainwright on July 1st. If all the members would attend the line-up would be plenty good enough to do battle with the Wainwright boys.

School closed on Friday of last week for a period of six weeks. The results of the examinations will be published in this paper about the first week in August.

Every preparation is being made here for a great day on Thursday. The local band will provide music during the day, while baseball games, races and other athletic events will form part of the days programme

The usual Intercession Service in the Church of England on Thursday at 7.30

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year

The lease will include the coal mining right only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Interior

TO RENT—Sewing machines, Apply T. E. Wilcox, Singer Agent, Wainwright Box 60

FOR SALE OR RENT—We have a good house which we sell for half the cost of construction, payable $10.00 per month. This is a snap.
The Imperial Lumber Co. Ltd. 30x

TO TRADE—cash and clear title lots in coming cities of the great Peace River country to trade for clear title quarter section. P. O. Box 322 Calgary, Alberta. 7-9p.

Jarrow

An interesting wedding took place at the home of Mr. B. A. Whitford on Tuesday June 22nd at Philips, when their eldest daughter Florence May was united in marriage to Harold S. son of Mr. and Mrs. David Whidden of Jarrow. The bride looked charming in a robe of white crepe morusse trimmed with Point Venice lace with veil of tulle and wreath of forget-me-nots and carried a boquet of American beauty roses. After the wedding feast, amid the good wishes of a host of friends, the happy couple left for their cosy home in Sunnidale.

The concert held in Batt's school under the auspices of the "Jarrow Stars" proved a grand success. The local talent provided the program and too much praise cannot be given the base ball boys who provided many enjoyable stunts. The gate receipts amounted to $30.

We are sorry to report Mr. N. Lindholm on the sick list.

Mr. B. A. Loring intends erecting a fine stone house in the near future.

Irma

E. C. McDowell who was a visitor in Wainwright on Friday, reported business conditions in Irma to be good at this time. He said the crops were in a very satisfactory condition and were making fine progress. A large increased acreage is also under cultivation this year Mr. McDowell stated that far more machinery had already been sold to farmers during the present season than during the whole of 1914. The company he represents has already sold no less than six threshing outfits as well as other machinery. It is expected also, that four more outfits will be sold during the next few weeks.

Hope Valley

The local branch of the United Farmers held its annual picnic at Moore's Lake recently. The afternoon was spent in the running off of a varied race program and from the enjoyment derived from ball games, football, swings, a shooting gallery, all with good money prizes for the winners. The day was warm and the booth did excellent business. A conclusion was brought to the day's program by the serving of an enjoyable supper.

MONEY TO LOAN

Our famous National Trust Co., Ltd. has again started Loaning money on improved farms and anyone wanting money can obtain same by applying to the Wainwright Realty Co.

Farm lands for sale on 20 year Terms

WAINWRIGHT REALTY CO.

SIT UP AND LISTEN

For 30 days beginning with June 15th, 1915 we are prepared to do your eavetroughing for 13c. per lineal ft. Better take advantage of this price and the weather at the same time—Hurry You should have a cistern in your cellar or at least a 10 bbl. tank close to back door. We do things good and in a hurry for you.

WAINWRIGHT
SHEET METAL WORKS
F. W. FISH, Prop.

FOR SALE—Heavy draft team— mare and gelding, 7 years old. No further use for same. Will sell cheap for cash or take cattle in exchange. Apply Star office or J. G. Morton, S.E. ¼ 20-45-6. 7-9p

LOST—Bunch of keys. Return to Park hotel and receive reward.

The Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O. President
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Paid-up Capital $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and undivided profits 7,248;13

213 BRANCHES IN CANADA
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all branches. Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received, and interest allowed at best current rates.

H. C. MUNN, Manager
Wainwright Branch - - - Wainwright, Alta.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of work harness and collars for the spring trade. The quality is of the best and the price the lowest considering the enormous advance in the price of leather. Call early and get yours before there is any further advance.

A. SCOFFIELD'S
HARNESSMAKER - - - - WAINWRIGHT, ALT

"GOOD SERVICE"
OUR SLOGAN

Special attention will be given to all customers
Good Horses and rigs. All drivers quiet. Good feed service

The entire livery will be placed at the service of town funerals free of cost.

WAINWRIGHT LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
CATTLEY AND GREER : : PROPRIETORS

THE BUFFALO STABLES
FEED, SALE AND EXCHANGE BARN
For Quick Sale Cheap

Pair Black Percheron Mares, weight 3000 lbs.
Good Milking Cows.
Span Good Work Oxen.
Second hand Set Team Harness
Horses to trade for Cattle of all Descriptions.

NEW LUMBER YARD

The Kenny Lumber Co. have been succeeded by the Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd. who will erect new office and lumber shed and carry large and complete stock of all kinds of lumber and building material. I will be pleased to see my old friends at the old site.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.
Robt. Kenny - - - - Local Manager

The Wainwright Hotel
J. D. KAINE, Proprietor
Yellowhead and Calgary Beer
Superior Cuisine Excellent. Service
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
A Home for Everybody-The Best in the West

AUTO LIVERY

GOOD CARS GOOD DRIVERS

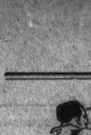
AND REASONABLE PRICES

Special rates to Parties to Buffalo Park, Clear Lake and other resorts. Complete stock of tires, gasoline, oils and Ford repair parts always on hand.
REPAIRING DONE

The Wainwright Livery
O. J. ELDER & CO. Props. PHONE No. 72

"OLD CHUM" TOBACCO

A GOOD CREW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. 10 CENTS PER PLUG



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, I suppose we must part," she said. "Really, it seems years since I spoke to a gentleman and I have only been here for days. I have been ordered absolute rest and quietness for the benefit of my health and, upon my word, I am getting it. Would you take pity upon my loneliness and come to tea?"

Many an older man than Geoffrey had been excused from yielding to such a request. Those eyes were so dark and pleading, and the man was young. Besides, he had an excuse. Had not his uncle Ralph planned this thing and was it not intended to bring about an introduction? Besides, once inside that room, it might be possible to find something that in the future would yield great results.

"I shall be only too pleased," Geoffrey murmured.

"Then come along," Mrs. May said gaily. "If you are fond of a good cup of tea, then I have some of the most perfect in the world."

She led the way into the old-fashioned drawing room, which she had rendered beautiful with flowers. The stiff furniture looked stiff no longer. The hand of an artistic woman had been here and the whole aspect was changed.

"You should have seen it when I came here," Mrs. May smiled as she followed Geoffrey's glance. "It was like a condemned cell. And yet there are things of price here. A little alteration and a few flowers—ah, what a difference flowers make!"

She pointed to her own floral decorations. The room was ablaze with them. And they were all scarlet.

There was not a single bloom of any other kind to be seen.

"They match my style of beauty," Mrs. May laughed. "I never have any other here."

"You do not care for white flowers?" Geoffrey asked.

"I abhor them. They suggest beautiful maidens cut or in their prime, dead children, the tomb, and all kinds of horrors. I would rot have one in the house."

Geoffrey was discreetly silent. Remembering the hundreds of white flowers he himself had seen at this very room not so long ago, this speech staggered him. In a dazed kind of way he watched Mrs. May light a spirit lamp under a silver kettle, after which she excused herself on the score of fetching the famous tea.

Geoffrey picked up an album and turned the leaves over rapidly. There were soldiers, one or two native Indian officials, a great number of society people, professional beauties, and the like, and—and Marion!

Yes, her fair tender face smiled from the embossed, richly gilt page. The picture had been taken some years ago, but there was no mistaking those pure features. Geoffrey closed the book and walked over to the window. Surprise upon surprise had come upon him lately, but this was staggering.

When Mrs. May returned he was himself again. He could answer her questions gaily and smoothly. It was only when he was on his way home again that he recollected how much information he had imparted and how little he had got in return.

"You must come and see me again," Mrs. May said. "Now, can't you come up some evening and dine with me? Say Thursday. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall see you on Thursday at seven. A primitive time, but then we are in the country."

"You may be certain," Geoffrey said carelessly, "that I shall come if possible. Good-bye, Mrs. May. In ordinary circumstances my people would have called upon you. You will know why it is impossible."

Mrs. May pressed Geoffrey's hand with gentle sympathy.

"Yes, have a my real regrets," she said. "What a horrible thing it is to think that you are all powerless to help it. Good-bye."

Geoffrey found Ralph at the entrance to the castle gate. There was a queer smile on his face, a smile of amused expectation.

"You found her charming?" he asked.

"And clever," said Geoffrey. "I guessed your plot, uncle. She is very clever."

"The cleverest woman in the world, the most wicked, the most unscrupulous. Of course she asked you to dinner, and, of course, you will go. Nobody is in blame of it, my lad."

"Uncle, how did you guess that?"

"I'll tell you presently. And I'll tell you many things even then if you say and leave unsaid to—Mrs. May."

"Tell me why Marion's photograph is in her album."

"So she showed you that!"

"No, I found it out by accident. Is Marion connected with her?"

"Very closely, indeed. She is Marion's evil genius. And yet through that pure and innocent girl we are going to strike at the heart of the mystery. Ask me no questions; tonight we will go carefully into the matter."

CHAPTER XIX.

Vera is Not Pleased

Any stranger looking along the terrace at Ravenspur would have been inclined to envy the lot of those who had their habitation there. It looked so grand, so dignified, so peaceful. Brilliant sunshine shone upon the terrace, and upon the grey stone of the grand old facade, the emerald green of the lawns rose refreshing to the eye, these old lawns like velvet that only come with the passing of centuries.

People from the rush and fret of cities, cosmopolitan, who had their sordid, humdrum life in towns, turned longing eyes to Ravenspur. Anybody who lived in a place like that must be happy.

And some of them looked it. Geoffrey, for instance, as he lounged on the terrace with a cigarette between his strong, white teeth. He was seated with a cap over his eyes and appeared to be given over to a pleasant reverie. A rod and an empty fishing basket stood by his side.

Ralph Ravenspur lounged up to him. Perhaps he had been waiting for his nephew. At any rate, he always knew where to find him. He sat with the sunshine upon his sightless eyes and smoked his pipe placidly.

"There is nobody about?" he asked.

"Nobody," Geoffrey replied. "Do you want to say anything to me?"

Ralph made no reply. Geoffrey watched him curiously.

"Do you know you seem to be a long way off me this afternoon?" he said presently. "I can't quite explain my meaning. Since you have worn those glasses you look a different man. There, now you are yourself again."

Ralph had taken off the glasses for a moment.

"Is the difference very marked?" Ralph asked.

"Very marked, indeed. Honestly, I should not have known you."

Ralph gave a sigh, whether of sorrow or satisfaction Geoffrey could not say.

"Time will prove whether the disguise is of any value or not," he said. "I came to ask you about this evening. Are you going?"

"Of course, I am. Mrs. Mona May fascinates me. On the whole, I have deemed it advisable to say nothing to the others. We cannot call upon Mrs. May and they need not know that I have had any intercourse with her."

Ralph nodded. Perhaps he alone knew the real need for secrecy in this matter.

"Quite right," he said. "The less said the better. She wrote to you, of course."

"Oh, yes. I had the letter yesterday."

"And destroyed it, of course?"

"Upon my word, I've forgotten. I see you are angry with me. Well, I will try not to make a similar mistake again."

From the expression of his face Ralph was greatly moved. His features flamed with anger, he was trembling with passion to his finger tips. Then his mood suddenly changed. He laid a kindly hand on Geoffrey's knee.

"My boy," he said earnestly. "There are reasons, weighty reasons why I cannot take you entirely into my confidence. If I did so, you would see the vital necessity of caution even in the most minute matters. You will see that Mrs. May's letter is destroyed at once."

"I will, uncle. The rest of the family believe I am going to Alton tonight."

Ralph nodded. He seemed already to have forgotten the circumstance. He had fallen into one of those waking reveries that were deep as sleep to most men. Geoffrey spoke to him more than once, but failed to gain any slightest attention. Then Ralph rose and moved away like a man in a dream.

Geoffrey lounged about till he had finished his cigarette. He tossed the end away and then proceeded towards the house. He would get that letter and destroy it without further delay. But this was easier said than done. High and low Geoffrey searched for it but all to no purpose.

Had he left it in the dining-room or the library? Possibly in the latter place, seeing that he had spoken a couple of notes there earlier in the day. It was dim, not to say gloomy, in the library, and for a moment Geoffrey failed to see that Vera was seated at the table.

He crossed over and touched her caressingly on the cheek. She looked up coldly.

"What are you looking for?" she asked.

"A letter, dearest," Geoffrey replied. "But why do you look so strange—"

"Oh, you ask me that! It is a letter you are looking for. Then perhaps I may be so fortunate as to assist you. I have just found a letter lying here addressed to you, and with face open I could not but read it. See here!"

A square of thick scent d notepaper filled with a dashing black calligraphy shook before Geoffrey's eyes. It was Mrs. May's writing beyond a doubt. Geoffrey flushed slightly as he took the note.

"Read it," Vera said quietly, "read it aloud."

Geoffrey did so. It struck him now—it had never occurred to him before—that the writer was slightly careless in her manner of phrasing. There was a suggestion of something warmer and more personal than the stereotyped lines implied.

"So this is the Alton where you are going tonight," Vera went on. "Who is the woman? How long have you known her?"

(To Be Continued)

What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have wisely known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations are not to be carelessly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon thirty-five cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the Michigan State Medical Journal, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT
"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer"
Non-Poisonous
Catches the Germs With the Fly
Made in Canada by
THE O. & W. THUM CO.
Dept. 214 Walkerville, Ont.
American Address:
Grand Rapids, Mich.
(50)

W. N. U. 1066

To Raise Sunken Ships

Canadian Engineer Has Originated New Method, the Whole Has Been Sent to Admiralty

A method for the raising of sunken ships of any tonnage, however badly injured, from any depth at which a diver can work, has been considered recently by a commission of maritime authorities of the Canadian Naval Service department. This method has approved by this commission, and has been recommended for consideration to the Canadian Admiralty. The method is the result of long and careful study and practical experience, both as a mariner and as an engineer, on the part of Capt. Alan G. Midford, of Ottawa. The details of the method have already been forwarded to the admiralty.

The proposal, which is of great interest and value on account of the sinking of the Lusitania and other British ships since the war commenced, embodies neither empiricism nor guesswork, but is said to be based upon the established and tested practice of modern civil engineering and natural laws. By this method, it is claimed, a ship of any tonnage, however badly injured, may be raised from any depth at which a diver can work, economically and speedily, and in such a manner that it can be repaired and returned to the service for which it was designed in a tithe of the time which it would take to build a new vessel.

Capt. Midford's method further claims that, given a proposed or certain degree of unsinkability in ships can be attained. He claims that a review of recent maritime disasters shows that there is a period of greater or less duration between the collision, whether it be by a torpedo, or with an iceberg, during which the vessel remains afloat. This is caused by the air entrapped in various inverted cavities throughout the vessel. Capt. Midford contends that he has a practical and feasible plan to secure a combinance of these conditions, and thus enable the vessel to remain afloat long enough, in spite of her injuries, to secure assistance and afford a chance to rescue passengers and crew at least. A practical device for producing such a condition of "unsinkability," he claims, need occupy none of the space required for commercial purposes, could be arranged so as to be instantaneously available, and at a comparatively small expense could be applied to any vessel afloat.

"In torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania," said Capt. Midford in an interview given at the capital, "recalls the temporary interest created on the occasions of the various other disasters, such as those of the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, in life-saving and unsinkability as applied to ships. Commissions were appointed at the time and investigators set to work, presumably with the object of looking over all plans proposed to them, and of selecting the most suitable, but the fact that the Lusitania foundered in mere minutes proves that nothing practical has been accomplished, and particularly that no efficient device has yet, or has had, been insisted upon as a measure of public safety. Lord Mersey was fully alive to the fact that investigating all plans brought to the commission's attention, and of trying those which gave promise of effecting the result required. Regarding certain plans submitted at that time he remarked: "They are well worth considering." That they were not looked into and nothing effective adopted is shown by the disasters such as that of the Lusitania, the Andrania and other vessels of smaller size which have gone down suddenly of late.

A French Monopoly

On Account of the War France Must Now Import Matches

One of the strictest of all French monopolies has always been that in matches. The French match is one of the standard articles of exchange with the public. Paris has been delighted lately to be served with neat and inexpensive matches that never fail to light, in contrast to their predecessors. These are mostly American or Swedish, the best that have been made for the English market. The reason is that the French state factories relied entirely upon Russia for the wood used, and owing to the difficulties arising out of the war a plication had to be made in various other countries, and for different reasons, and especially from the necessity of immediately supplying the public, America was the only one able to meet requirements, although her prices were high. It was proved that it would be much cheaper to buy the matches ready made, as the factories in the United States are better equipped and make better matches than in France. At present Saintines and Limoges are manufacturing sixty million matches a month, but a hundred and sixty millions are the normal consumption, and up to now three hundred and twenty millions have been purchased from the United States and Sweden and some from Switzerland. Trials are being made with a wood offered by Japan, which is well spoken of.

Prince Rupert's Fish Harvest

Figures showing the growth of the halibut fishery industry of the city, Northern British Columbia have just been made public at Prince Rupert by the fishery officer of the city. Over nine million pounds of halibut, in addition to salmon, cod, and herring was landed there in 1914. Since the inauguration of the fishery service between Prince Rupert and Winnipeg over the Grand Trunk Pacific, it was claimed that a million pounds of fish had been shipped east each month to the prairies, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc. The catch was worth more than half a million dollars in 1914 and in the present year it will be even larger and more valuable.

Guessing

Miss Simperly—An awfully handsome man knelt at my feet for more than an hour today.

Mr. Hardfax—I wouldn't be a shoe clerk for anything you could hand me.

Elder Sister (firmly, to her little sister, who has been playing at soldiers and is thoroughly bored and now clamoring for her doll)—No, baby, you can't have your dolly. What are we to say to our children when they ask what we were doing in 1915?"

Dad, what do they call a man who eats only vegetables?

A vegetarian, my son.

And one who eats people?

A humanitarian. Now run along and play.

Farming Area of the Dominion

Extract From Address of Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., Before Royal Society of Canada

Agriculture is and must always remain the chief industry of the Dominion of Canada. The population which the Dominion can support in the future will depend mainly upon the area of land suitable for farming which exists in Canada and the manner in which this is cultivated.

The fact that Canada occupies more than half of the continent of North America and has an area almost identical with that of Europe is sometimes mentioned as carrying with it the implication that it would afford support to an almost unlimited population.

It is impossible at the present time to arrive at an accurate estimate of the actual area of arable land in the Dominion, but there are certain salient facts which, while not generally recognized, have a very important bearing on this question.

The first of these is that there is practically no land which can be properly cultivated in the portion of Canada which lies north of the area indicated on the accompanying map as being covered by a forest growth.

Secondly, with the exception of the clay belt in Northern Ontario, there is no part of the "Canadian shield" which can support more than a very sparse farming population or in which farming can be made a really profitable industry. The conclusion of the commission of conservation on the condition of the farming community on the southern margin of "the shield"—on the watershed of the Trent canal in Southern Ontario, shows a state of affairs long recognized by those familiar with the Laurentian country.

Thirdly, the area of arable land in British Columbia, as compared with the size of the province, is quite small.

There are only two great areas of land capable of continuous cultivation throughout their entire extent and of this supporting a large agricultural population. The first of these is the plain lying between the southern margin of "the Canadian shield" and the boundary line of the United States in Quebec and Ontario, extending from the hilly or mountainous district of the Appalachian folding in eastern Quebec to the Great Lakes. The second is the southern portion of the plains in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. These, in referring to the physiographic divisions of Canada, were classed together as the Great Plain of Central Canada.

Many of the estimates which have been made of the amount of land which is suitable for farming in the Dominion are undoubtedly too high. A recent writer has stated that "a conservative and easily grasped statement is that the farm lands of Canada would fill a strip of country the width of France and 3,000 miles long. Canada is 3,000 miles across from ocean to ocean and France 400 miles wide. This would give to this farming land of the Dominion an area of 1,200,000 square miles. If anyone who is well acquainted with Canada will draw a line parallel to the southern boundary of Canada but 400 miles distant from it, he will find that there is not very much farming land to the north of this line, while there are vast tracts of country on which we would be very sorry to be obliged to engage in farming to the south of it.

Another authority states that the area of land which is used for farming and grazing purposes in the Dominion at the present time may be set down at 6,000,000 acres and that a conservative estimate would make the area available for these purposes six times as great, that is, say, 300,000,000 acres or about 470,000 square miles. This smaller estimate, which includes not only farming but grazing land, is probably too low but nearer the truth.

We do not require, however, to resort to exaggeration conjecture as to the immense proportion of our immense wealth in agricultural lands. We certainly have in Canada abundant land to support a population of many millions—a people who will be not only numerous but who should have that sturdy character which has always characterized the populations of northern countries.

If, however, this great heritage is to be transmitted unimpaired to succeeding generations of Canadians, we must improve our methods of farming and follow the example set by other countries from whom we have now much to learn. Good land will support a dense population and can be made to do so without losing its fertility, but only by intelligent and intensive cultivation. The greatest farming community in the world is that which lives on the rich delta lands of central and southern China. Prof. King, of the University of Wisconsin, who, when in China made an exhaustive study of the methods of farming there adopted, has reported that these people have, during the long series of centuries in which they have tilled the land, developed such a perfect system of agriculture that he could see no way in which livestock could be introduced into them. Through these long ages, while they made the land yield enormous crops, they have maintained its fertility.

But what has been the experience of the United States, which is one nearest to us in climate and the one whose fields are contiguous with ours? If we take the wheat crop, using it merely as an index of yield, we find that large crops of this grain used to be grown in the east. A recent bulletin of the United States federal department of agriculture tells us that "Wheat was successfully produced in Central New York for something like 200 years, and during the latter part of that period the yield began to decline, and at the end of another 20 years it was so low that cultivation ceased growing became unprofitable. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa have each in turn repeated the history of New York. The soils of these states were productive in the beginning and it required 40, 50 or 60 years for the single crop system to materially reduce the yields."

Now in the east we find in many regions abandoned farms with farm houses in every stage of decay. The average yield of wheat in New York state as recently as 1898 was 21.3 bushels per acre; in 1907, it was 17.3 bushels; in Ohio, where the average yield in Indiana fell from 15.5 to 14.4 bushels; in Minnesota from 15.5 to 13 bushels; in North Dakota from 14.4 to 10 bushels; in Oklahoma from 14.9 to 9 bushels.

As has been quoted by Mr. Hill, "instead of preserving the fertility of their lands, the farmers have gone in search of new soils to be skinned, robbed and impoverished as soon as the old showed signs of exhaustion. Now that they have reached the limpling of place, there is no longer any 'West' to move on to." The direct interest which this has for us lies in the fact that there being no longer "West" to move into, the stream has turned north and is now moving into the Canadian Northwest. We have here an illustration of the truth of Lord Bacon's observation that "The principal thing that hath been the destruction of most plantations hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years."

Adopt Canadian Methods

City of New York Adopts the Model Purchasing Methods of the C.P.R.

Nothing in municipal history excited more interest than the recent adoption by the city of New York of the C.P.R. method of purchasing supplies. New York orders for municipal purchases total $22,000,000 worth of goods each year and found that there was much duplication and waste. Each department was buying retail prices for the same goods as were purchased wholesale by others. Under the C.P.R. system everything is centralized so as to cut out the possibility of duplication either in purchase or payment for goods, which the firms are naturally all the more in favor of the railway. New York City sent a special investigator round the Continent to study methods of purchasing supplies, and he decided that the C.P.R. system was "the best for efficiency and saving." This was naturally the source of much gratification to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who was himself the first purchasing agent for the C.P.R., and established the present system. The New York expert investigator has been busy ever since answering letters from other American municipalities. They pour in at the rate of about a hundred a week, all wanting to know about the C.P.R. and its model purchasing department, with a view to the adoption of similar methods in other cities. It has been calculated that the adoption of C.P.R. methods by American cities has saved Uncle Sam a waste of over a billion dollars.

Liquid Fire in Warfare

How Germans Use Horrible Method in Attack

Philip Gibbs, writing in the London Daily Chronicle, thus describes the use of "liquid fire" by the Germans:

A stretcher-bearer, working with a French ambulance unit at the front, in the Argonne, confirms the fact that the enemy has adopted the new and horrible method of attacking trenches by drenching them with an inflammatory liquid.

A detailed narrative of the first attack by liquid fire was given by one of the less seriously burnt soldiers. "It was yesterday evening," he said, "just as night fell, that it happened. The day had been fairly calm and nothing forewarned us, as is usual, of a German attack.

"Suddenly one of our comrades shouted—Hello, what is this coming down on us. Anyone would think it was petroleum!

"At that time we were incredulous of the truth, but the liquid which reached in two lets, cleverly directed, was undoubtedly some kind of petroleum. The Germans pumped it on us by means of a hose, perhaps specially made for the purpose.

"The sub-lieutenant who commanded us made us put out our pipes. But it was a useless precaution, for a few seconds later incendiary bombs began to rain down upon us. The whole trench immediately was in a blaze. In order to complete their barbarous work those bandits took advantage of our disturbance by advancing on the trench and throwing burning torches into it.

"None of us escaped this torrent of fire. Our clothes were soaked with petroleum, and we were soon enveloped in flames, and forced to abandon our position. But we waited, nevertheless, until our comrades in the second line of trenches were ready to defend themselves from the German attack which developed a few minutes later.

"The throwers of the deadly liquid fire liquid expiated their crime quickly and thoroughly, the French soldiers' ardor being increased tenfold by the desire for revenge, and their counter charge with bayonets caused terrible havoc in the enemy ranks.

In 1908 a German named Richard Fielder took out patents in Paris for his invention by which liquid fire could be pumped out for the production of great masses of flame."

The inventor stated that the apparatus could be used for military and other purposes. The patents were renewed in 1911, and the designs exhibiting the details of the invention show a German soldier with a pointed helmet pumping the burning liquid into a trench.

The sister was writing to her "braw brither" in the Gordons, and Auld Sandy, the soldier, was smoking his pipe by the fireside.

The lassie pause in her writing and looked up.

"Father! Hae ye onything ye want tae say tae John?"

The old man thought awhile.

"Aye," he said at last, "ye might say tae him if he gets a sight o' yon German waiter wha' gaed me a bad sixpence in change when we had that bit dinner in London no lang syne—tell him tae tak' careful aim an' no miss him!"

Rotund

An elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car when the conductor, noticing her difficulty, said to her, "Try sideways, madam, try sideways."

Farming in the North

Wheat From the Peace River Valley Of Good Quality

When the final report of Sir Sandford Fleming, as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was published thirty-eight years ago, it furnished the Canadians of that time with a mass of new but scientific information regarding the area now included in the province of Alberta. The surveyors' reports showed that among the various "passes" through the Rocky Mountains that might be used in the construction of a transcontinental railway, three were more available than any of the others; the one used later for the Canadian Pacific main line, the one used quite recently for the National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern lines, and the one through which the Peace River runs from west of the Rockies east toward Lake Athabasca. Of these three the first was, from a railway engineer's viewpoint, the most difficult, while the Peace River valley was the easiest. The only objection to the last named was its far north location, and Sir Sandford's choice ultimately fell on the middle pass, known as the Yellow Head.

During this long interval of time it has been matter of common knowledge that there is in the Peace River district, east of the Rocky Mountains, an extensive area of good, arable land, that the climate is favorable, that much of the country is well watered by nature. This and its capabilities for agricultural purposes is corroborated by the recent information that a carload of wheat grown there has arrived in Winnipeg, and that the grain is of good quality and appearance. As there is no railway near where it was grown, it must have been tended many miles by the farmers themselves, perhaps to afford the outside world an object as to the value of the district for farming purposes. This and the information will certainly serve, because it is accepted as established that the near-to its northern limit wheat is grown of the finest quality. There is no reason to doubt that the Peace River district is a "Manitoba Hard" and "Nunicum One Northern" region.—Toronto Globe

District Representatives

Placing Trained Agriculturists at the Disposal of Farmers

In carrying out the policy of placing trained agriculturists at the disposal of farmers in the various districts of Manitoba, as announced some time ago, the minister of agriculture has just appointed five members of the present graduating class of Manitoba Agricultural College, to be known as "District Representatives in Agriculture." The names and the centres from which they will work are as follows: H. P. Danielson, Arborg; Lester V. Lohr, Neepawa; Nelson Smith, Killarney; J. J. Stone, Dauphin; William T. G. Wiener, Morris. These young men, who are appointed by President Black of the college, are well known for their practical knowledge of agriculture. They have been brought up on farms in Western Canada, have each spent five years in technical training, and will receive the Bachelor's degree in Agriculture at the next Agricultural College Convocation.

In carrying out their work they will be directed by the Agricultural College through its extension division, and will be related in this way directly to the department of agriculture. They will not be known as advisers in the ordinary meaning of that term, nor as agents, nor experts. They will go rather as helpers, as common carriers of ideas calculated to help in solving the problems of farming and of rural life. Each man will have oversight of the provincial demonstration farms within his district, he will aim to get the young people together for mutual improvement and study, he will encourage and help boys' and girls' clubs, he will assist agricultural organizations by arranging programmes for meetings and by holding short courses in subjects relating to agriculture, he will encourage the growing of pure seed, aid in the introduction of and distribution of the best varieties of grains and grasses, and in the selection of breeding stock for improving herds and flocks.

"Are you certain this is the man?" asked the commanding officer, when a prisoner accused a soldier of shooting a chicken.

"I won't swear to him," said the witness, "but I say he's the man I suspect o' doing it."

"That's not enough to convict a man," retorted the C.O., considerably nettled. "What raised your suspicions?"

"Well, sir," replied the sturdy farmer, as he slowly mopped his forehead with his 'kerchief; "it was this way: I see 'im on my property with a gun; then I hear the gun go off; then I see 'im putting the chicken into his knapsack, and it didn't seem sense no how to think the bird committed suicide."

All Women Vote in Denmark

All women, regardless of their standing or station, are now entitled to vote in Danmark. The Danish parliament has adopted the new Danish constitution, one of the outstanding features of which is the abolishment of sex privileges. All women, including servant, previously barred, may now vote.

"I want to see the government owns everything," said the discontented man.

"Maybe it might be a good idea," replied Mr. Dustin Staxx. "I have a few things that I would like to sell it."

Are you going to the exposition? Nope; can't afford it.

But your wife bought an entire new outfit to wear at the exposition.

That's why we can't afford it.

Customer—Waiter, this is the first tender steak I've ever had in your shop.

Waiter—My goodness. You must have got the guy'nor's.

"They contemplate a trip to the Frisco exposition."

"That's cheap enough."

"What? Why, the far—"

"I was speaking of the contemplation."

Poultry Trade

Surplus of Eggs For Export Likely This Year

The following items of great interest to Canadian poultrymen, form the summary of a pamphlet entitled "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada," by W. A. Brown, chief of poultry division, live stock branch, Ottawa:

1. The consumption of eggs in Canada is increasing.

2. People generally in Canada are keeping more poultry than ever before.

3. While prices for eggs in the winter months have been high in recent years, the most promising feature has been the comparatively high-level maintained throughout the spring and summer months.

4. Prices for poultry and the lowest level just prior to Christmas and Thanksgiving it would be highly advantageous to producers, therefore, if they would arrange for a more even distribution of the sale of poultry throughout the year.

5. While unfortunately, through conditions peculiar to the country, the supply of eggs in Canada in the last few years has been short, yet all indications point to the fact that this condition of affairs is abnormal and that under ordinary conditions Canada, the agricultural country, would soon have assumed her natural place as an exporting country insofar as egg production is concerned.

6. The abnormal conditions just mentioned were due almost entirely to the exceptional climatic conditions prevailing in the Canadian west. All indications point to the fact that the middle western provinces are now supplying their own needs and that this year will not only have a surplus for export.

7. The future development and permanence of the poultry industry in the western provinces depends almost entirely upon the development of an improved system of marketing.

8. Great Britain is the greatest egg importing country in the world.

9. This year, on account of the war, it is likely that a shortage in supply of at least 100,000,000 dozen will occur.

10. It is important, therefore, that with the changing conditions in the Canadian egg trade, Canada should this year make a determined effort to obtain a place in the British egg trade.

11. Having in mind the fact that the Canadian egg supply was short last year, it will require special efforts on the part of each and every Canadian producer to supply the demand at home and further to produce sufficient to make an appreciable effect on the British market.

12. The British market will this year require a considerable quantity of poultry, particularly chickens and turkeys.

13. In 1914 Canada had a surplus of poultry for export and in light of rapid development of the industry at home, special effort should be made this year to have the best grades of Canadian poultry properly established on the British market.

14. Every Canadian producer should endeavor therefore, this year, to produce better and better poultry and eggs than ever before.

Saskatchewan's Wool Clip

How to Pack and Ship Fleeces to Get Benefit of Co-Operative Marketing

Saskatchewan expects to market co-operative, at least 100,000 pounds of wool, from the clip of 1915. Already the department has had printed and sent out a very concise bulletin of instructions to the men who seek to take advantage of the co-operative wool market. The 100,000 pounds of wool will come largely from flocks of Leicester and Down breeds, but where range sheep are included, there will be considerable Merino. The fleeces are to be free from dirt, free from tags or paint, properly rolled, tied with paper fleece twine and packed in strong, hard, jute sacks. When accumulated and graded, the wool will be shipped from Regina and one or two other points in the province in car lots.

Flock masters have been specially instructed to keep the fleeces from ewes, wethers and bucks in separate sacks and where it becomes necessary to pack three kinds of fleeces in one sack, they are urged to put layers of strong paper between different kinds. The wool is to be forwarded by freight by the most direct route to the Co-operative Organization Branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Bobby heard his mother tell his father that her mother, who was ill, was in a comatose state and she must go to her at once.

Bobby immediately ran for his geography and looked diligently for some time through it. Finally he brought it to his father and said: "Father, I can't find the state of comatose in here. Will you?"

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GLOVES AND MITTS
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FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP
OUR MOTTO
Samples sent to dealers on request.
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Fighting Battles by Map

At every turn one finds some new surprise, at the British headquarters. Take maps, for example. Most people realize that correct and detailed maps are essential in war, but few surely know the degree of detail desirable, extending to every hedge and ditch and every tiny place of water.

The mere number of maps required staggers imagination. Thousands have to be served out on the eve of a general movement.

One of the difficulties in the rapid retreat from Mons was the supply of new maps as fresh country was entered. A failure in such circumstances may have the most serious consequences.

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You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.
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Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, softens the Gums, Allays The Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhœa.
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Is guaranteed to cure any form of Rheumatism in the shortest time. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.00, or sent direct on receipt of price, if your druggist has not it in stock. Pamphlets free. THE HERAPIN CO., Toronto, Ont.
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPIN WILL CURE YOU.

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When Hubby "Lights Up" for his after-dinner smoke, be sure he has a match which will give him a steady light, first stroke—Ask your Grocer for
EDDY'S
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One of their many Brands

No More Corns — Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

War will Effect Changes

Interview by New York Tribune With British Official

Changes of vast importance were also foreshadowed in England. "War will bring a big change in Old country also," said this high authority, "and our upper classes are beginning to realize that it will have to come. Our men fighting in the ranks are getting, with their pay and separation allowance, an average of 27 shillings 6 pence a week.

"Many of these men before they enlisted were agricultural laborers earning 14 shillings and 6 pence a week. Their families are getting more now to live on with husbands and fathers away at the front than they had when the husbands and fathers were home. Do you think these men are going to be satisfied to come back to 14 shillings and 6 pence a week for the whole family? No, there will have to be some readjustment there. And our upper classes will have to readjust themselves. They will have to tone down their scale of living. There is too much extravagance now. You Americans are partly responsible for that. With your big company and big fortunes you spend freely, and you have come over here and taught us to do the same thing. But there will have to be a change in that. We shall have to return to a simpler way of living."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

The German's Destiny

A sergeant of a Scottish regiment is a firm believer in destiny. No amount of argument, with his more sceptical comrades can shake his belief in the slightest, he invariably closing the controversy with the rather illogical assertion that "when a man's last day comes it comes." The evening before the battle at Mons, when preparing to take a stroll, he was noticed by a corporal, a persistent opponent of the destiny theory, to quietly slip a revolver into his pocket.

"Hallo!" shouted the corporal, "who saw a chance of ridiculing the sergeant. "What are you taking the revolver for? It'll no' save ye if your time has come."

"I ken that," replied the sergeant, after a moments hesitation, "but, ye see, I micht fa' in wi' a German whose last day has come."

Say, pop, said the American tourist's little boy in London, why does that tall gentleman wear an eyeglass on one eye?

Be his kin use t'other one to see with, Mr. Scrapple answered.

Sore Eyes — Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Books ask Eye Friends, Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Famines in Britain

British Isles on Many Occasions Have Suffered From Famine

No matter what may happen, the historians of Britain have announced that they will never give in. It is, therefore, our duty to prepare for the worst. Nobody can foretell what in the future the empire may have to suffer in this great war that is raging for the right of people to live and to govern themselves. It is quite important truth that the patriotism and production campaign prompted by the department of agriculture is endeavoring to force home.

Britain, in her isolated position, is no stranger to famine. The oldest memory of every middle aged man how, some thirty years ago, Ireland suffered bitterly, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were subscribed for relief, and ships with loads of provisions and clothing were sent over the ocean to the distressed isle. At the time of the Crimean war, consequent upon the putting off of supplies from Russia, oats probably will remember, bread rose greatly in price—to twenty and twenty-five cents the four-pound loaf. In earlier days, when navigation of the seas was little known, Britain's experience was far more severe. In A.D. 272, people ate the bark of the trees. In 306, thousands in Scotland died. Four years later forty thousand perished in England. In 729, 823, and from 954 to 958, many thousands starved to death. In 1016 there was an awful famine throughout Europe.

In England in 1087, twenty-one years after the conquest, there was terrible distress. From 1193 to 1195, famine and a pestilential fever raged all over Britain and France. In 1251 there was another famine in England and Scotland. In 1315-16 the suffering was so dreadful throughout the British Isles that the inhabitants devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats and vermin. In 1335, 1438 and 1555 there were more terrible life-destroying famines, the people often being reduced to feeding on roots, weeds and offal. In 1693 France suffered horribly. In 1748 starvation was general throughout Britain. In 1795, a hundred and twenty years ago, there was again an awful lack of food. This was the last famine that was general in England, but provisions during the wars with France went up to high prices, and distress was very prevalent. Ireland was several times afflicted in the last century, parliament having to grant no smaller a sum than ten million pounds ($50,000,000) in 1847, to relieve the distress.

If Germany had her way with her submarine blockade, what has occurred before would occur again. In that case Canada would not alone be called upon for sincere effort, but for great sacrifice, to secure the best effect of which, knowledge and understanding are necessities. It is knowledge and understanding of the situation and the requirements that the patriotism and production campaign is designed to encourage.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Levied War Taxes

Big Sum Contributed Monthly to Fatherland Fund by Germans in the United States

Gaston Alphand, of the Paris Temps, writes to his journal from New York as follows:

The German embassy and consulates in the United States have kept an annual census of the Germans in the United States showing what each possessed and earned and enabling the German government to levy a war tax on them. This tax was ten per cent. of wages and income.

These contributions amounted to over 300,000,000 francs in August and September, and never have fallen below three million francs monthly since. Dr. Dernburg also organized a syndicate of banks which were also pro-German, through which he tried to exert pressure upon those in touch with the government and upon members of the government themselves. Several statesmen notified Dr. Dernburg that his show of friendship was distasteful to them. Since then the attitude of both Dr. Dernburg and Count Von Bernstorff toward Washington has marked by menaces, abruptness, and intimidation, thereby earning for them the gratitude of France, since their conduct had been the best possible propaganda for the allies.

Canada can put Germans in the Dominion into concentration camps, but she is unable to seize their wealth, which, as a result of a warning sent by wireless from Berlin to Dr. Dernburg was transferred to United States banks on July 14, ten days before the beginning of the war.

In December, Dr. Dernburg ordered the German merchants in China, numbering 150,000, to send him all the money possible. The money, amounting to $75,000,000, arrived in California some weeks later hidden in metal building material, and Dr. Dernburg announced that Germany would issue a local loan in Chicago of $50,000,000, saying that he was so sure of American confidence in Germany that he felt convinced the loan would be covered within a day in Chicago alone. This was a safe prophecy, as the money already was there, the Chinese funds being utilized for the purpose.

Many Seekers For Land

Parties of farmers in search of Canadian lands are arriving in the country daily, and some considerable farm land deals have been completed. A recent arrival from Washington is proving his faith in the country by growing a crop of 2,000 acres this spring, and his example has resulted in two acquaintances from Idaho recently buying land in Southern Alberta.

Nationality in the Balkans

It is impossible in any partition of the Balkan peninsula, which will be reasonably fair to the different nations, to make local nationality the test in each case. Some localities which are Bulgar cannot go to Bulgaria; some which are Greek cannot go to Greece. But these cases should be the exception. The Tr.aty of Bucharest disregarded nationality far too generally.—London Chronicle.

Old Fashioned Recipe

A negro mammy had a family of boys so well behaved that one day her mistress asked:

"Sally, how did you raise your boys so well?"

"Ah'll tell yo', missus," answered Sally. "Ah, raise' dem boys with a barrel stave, an' Ah raise' 'em frequent."

Ready for the Circus

Freddie—Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming?

Nina—Yes, dear. I'm the trained nurse.

Freddie—Let's see some of your tricks, then.

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CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Forest Planting

A French Experiment to Reclaim Waste Land That Proved a Success

A very striking example of this is seen in the district of the Landes in southwestern France. The sands thrown up on the beaches in the vicinity of Bordeaux and southward drifted in on the farmyards and vineyards to the east, gradually covering and destroying these and resulting in a condition of sand hills or dunes moving slowly and shifting with the wind, with stretches of marsh between them. On these sand hills and marshes grew a scanty vegetation which provided pasturage for a few sheep which were looked after by the shepherds who have often been described walking over the hills and through the marshes on stilts watching their sheep and sometimes busily knitting in order to add to the value of their time. Agriculture was impossible in the district and this grazing which was very poor and carried but a small number of stock was all the use that could be made of this extensive and increasing sand area. In the year 1788 steps were taken by the French government to ascertain what could be done to improve conditions here, and a policy of forest planting was decided on with the result that these sands and waste have been almost entirely planted up with Maritime pine which produces a very valuable harvest of resin during the life of the tree while the wood afterwards is used for paving blocks in Paris, for props for coal mines in England and Wales, and for other purposes. In fact one part of the shortage of mine props in Great Britain at the present time is due to the fact that the supply could not be obtained from northern France on account of the scarcity of labor owing to the men having been called out to join the army. It will be remembered that there was a deputation from the British government in Canada recently looking into the question of the possibility of obtaining a supply of pit props in Canada to cover the shortage from the Baltic as well as from France.

The effect on the population of this reforestation work is shown by the fact that in the parishes of La Teste and Cazaux, in this district, the population before reforestation was 1,600 and is now 14,000, and considerable areas have been brought under cultivation owing to the improved conditions resulting from the fixing of the sand dunes. It is no wonder that a marble monument as well as a bust in bronze have been erected in the district to M. Bremontier, who initiated this work.

$100 REWARD, $100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Tin Becoming Scarce

With regard to the future use of tin, says an engineering journal, it may be said we are dealing with reserves that are entirely inadequate to meet the present demands, and that unless some new source of supply is developed very soon we may expect to find that tin is a very scarce metal indeed.

Of the present sources of tin ore supply, most are either stationary or receding in output. Bolivia being the only one which gives promise of permanency and of future growth. Under these conditions the quest of substitute metals becomes of importance, and aluminum, zinc and steel all have some possibilities in this direction in one way or another.

Delivering the Goods

The story goes that on a recent occasion a prominent German approached the United States steel magnate, Mr. Schwab, with the question, "Are you manufacturing large quantities of war ammunition. To the question whether any issue was true, Mr. Schwab replied that he was busily engaged in manufacturing all he could. "For whom are you making all this ammunition?" was the next question. "For the Germans, of course," replied the magnate. "Oh," said the surprised German, "I thought for the Germans?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Schwab. "Then, may I ask," said the surprised Teuton, "how you propose to make delivery of these ammunitions of war, with German commerce held up as it is?" "Well," said Mr. Schwab, "we are not troubling about that. The delivery of the goods will be made for us by the allies!"

The Fatalist

"No, darling, you mustn't have any more pudding—you would be ill."

Little Gertie (after due thought)—"Well, give me anuzzer piece—and send for the doctor."

Real Relief
from suffering means true happiness. The trouble due to indigestion and biliousness, is removed quickly, certainly and safely by
BEECHAMS PILLS
The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Linen from Western Flax

Growing Flax For Flax Fibre in Western Canada

The Dominion government is taking active steps to encourage the growing of flax in Canada, and is fully alive to the importance of the linen industry, is the announcement contained in a letter addressed to the Saskatoon board of trade by Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce. "I note what you say," writes Mr. Foster, "with reference to flax fibre and its general scarcity, and a good deal of attention has been paid to this matter by my own department, as well as the minister of agriculture.

"The real difficulty is in the preparation of the fibre for which flax is grown. The labor costs, under present conditions of preparing the fibre for after processes make it very difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the industry in the west. If it turns out that by means of mechanical processes now being experimented with, the cost of labor can be greatly reduced, then the problem will be largely solved, particularly so long as the present high prices are maintained, or kept in any way nearly equal to the present level.

"A Scotch dealer and worker in flax has been for several months in Ontario, and has been making inquiry and maturing plans for bringing into our country the process which has been used formerly in Belgium, and he has made some progress in his plans.

"There are two or three other inventions which are still in the experimental stage, though said to be promising, if any of them prove successful, much of the difficulty in the way at present will be removed. Then, again, I am told great care will have to be taken, both as to the quality of the seed and also as to the conditions of cultivation. In this respect the minister of agriculture proposes this year to make experiments on some of the western farms, and this, I think, is probably all that can be done for the present season."

The commissioner is taking the matter up with the minister of agriculture, and has notified Hon. Martin Burrell that there are several farmers in this district who are willing to plant a small acreage for experimental purposes, provided they have some assurance of a reasonable return for their product.—Saskatoon Star.

STARVATION OR MERCILESS TORTURE

A choice between starvation or merciless torture is the dismal prospect before a well known Toronto woman, although they are in need of food to nourish the body, they are afraid to eat because of the terrible periods of pain and discomfort that follow even the slightest of meals.

The urgent need of all who suffer from indigestion is to gain strength so that the stomach can extract nourishment from the food taken. Pain after eating is the way the stomach signifies its protest that it is too weak to do nature's work. To take purgatives is only to aggravate the trouble. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new strength to weak stomachs because they enrich and purify the blood supply thus enabling the stomach to digest food naturally. Almost from the first the appetite revives; then food can be taken without pain and the burden of indigestion disappears. The following case proves the truth of these statements. Mrs. W. H. Silver, a well known farmer living in the vicinity of Hemford, N.S., says: "For upwards of seven years I was tortured with indigestion; sometimes I was so bad that I would not taste a bit of food, but would have to content myself with a bit of stale bread. At times I suffered excruciating pains in my stomach, and could hardly sleep at night. I tried various prescriptions but got no benefit from them and naturally I was in a very reduced state of health. I had come to believe that I was doomed for the balance of my life to this most constant torture, and a lasting relief seemed to be out of my own control through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This gave me new courage and I decided to try them. To make a long story short, I used up the Pills for a couple of months completely cured me. This is some two years ago, and there has been no return of the trouble, and am able to eat as hearty a meal as anyone."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

From the First

"Yours is a very healthy town, is it not?" inquired the lady tourist.

"The most wonderful and healthi-giving place in the world!" answered the robust inhabitant.

"So I have heard," assented the lady.

"Do you know, madam, that when first I came here I was so weak that I couldn't walk? I weighed next to nothing; and, as to my nerves, the least thing would reduce me to tears."

"You must be blessed with a wonderful constitution, sir. Now, I—"

"Madam, don't you see that you are in a weak state—that you are run down. But I do assure you that you are a giantess compared to what I was when first I came to this healthy place."

"Have you, then, been here long, sir?" asked the lady, a faint note of hope in her voice.

"I, madam? I was born here!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Exports of Wool

The live stock branch, Ottawa, calls the attention of sheep raisers and wool dealers to the recent federal order-in-council, prohibiting the export of wool and woollen goods to many neutral countries and those at war with Germany and its allies. Contrary to the impression which seems to prevail to some extent, this does not apply to the United States, providing the wool is intended for domestic consumption there. Wool may be shipped to the United States as freely as before upon guarantee by the importer that it will be used only within that country.

A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon prey to the most excruciating agony, and when, a mere cripple, he drew off his footgear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the sock what had once been a piece of stiff writing paper, now reduced to pulp, and on it appeared in bold, feminine hand the almost illegible benediction: "God bless the wearer of this pair of socks."

Let us take the phrase, "United we stand, divided we fall," said the lecturer on old sayings. Notice how everything, without exception, obeys the law.

Humph! said the small man at the back of the hall. What about the legs of a pair o' steps?

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

A Word in Season

F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, Recommends the Use of More Vegetables

That many of the ills that flesh is heir to arise from indiscretions in diet is a fact that more of us should realize, and the earlier in life the better. Many of us, and perhaps this applies especially to those who live in the city, eat too much. As a result we get too stout as life advances, and, what is still more serious, an extraordinary strain is put on certain of the organs of the system in nature's effort to get rid of the waste. Further, we who live more or less sedentary lives, eat too much meat; the man who sits at the desk all day long or stands behind a counter may work as hard as the navvy or ploughman, but it is a different kind of work. It does not call for the same amount of strong food. There is no necessity to diet ourselves by formula, or to weigh out what we should eat, but we ought to be guided to a certain extent in our eating by common sense and the knowledge which science furnishes respecting the requirements of the body for the maintenance of the vital heat, the development of energy and the repair of tissue.

As city people we might keep in better health and live more cheaply if we would eat less meat and concentrated foods and use more vegetables and fruit. And this advice might especially be emphasized for the summer diet when there is not the same call for the system for the stronger food.

Fresh vegetables are wholesome, palatable and productive of good health. Though in direct food value vegetables yield a first place to meats, it must not be supposed they are destitute of those nutrients which build up the body tissue and keep the machinery going. It would be possible, though not desirable, to live exclusively on vegetable foods. But vegetables, and especially fresh vegetables, are not to be regarded merely from the standpoint of maintenance, though we assert that nowadays they would make a very grand showing on the ground of economy. Nor need we urge their extensive variety to the diet. They, in addition to these excellent qualities, possess a medicinal value; they are aids to digestion and afford that bulk or volume to the food necessary for the right distention of the alimentary canal. Many vegetables contain salts which are gently laxative, relieving constipation, that scourge that is the forerunner of so many dangerous, and not infrequently fatal, diseases. And, again, many vegetables, especially those used in salads, have a special value in cooling the blood, and are therefore, most wholesome, especially in the summer season.

Fresh vegetables are vastly superior to those that are wilted from keeping a day or two, in succulency, crispness and palatability. To be enjoyed at their best, vegetables must be eaten strictly fresh.

Silver Broom For Jellicoe

To mark their appreciation of Sir John Jellicoe's efforts to keep the seas open for British trade the inhabitants of the small town of Butterworth, in the Cape Province, have presented to the admiral a silver broom, measuring 2 feet 6 inches, inscribed:

"Presented to Admiral Jellicoe for his abilities in sweeping the North Sea, 1914."

On a label attached to the broom are the words "as usual." An appreciative acknowledgment has been received from Admiral Jellicoe, in which he states that the one hope of the navy is to succeed in keeping that command of the sea which will enable British trade to be carried on "as usual."

Getting It Right

"He's broke."

"And the girl he was engaged to has dropped him."

"She dropped and broke him, eh?"

"No; she broke him and then dropped him."

"Pa, what is a stock exchange?"

"A place, my boy, where a broker is apt to exchange a stock of money for a stock of experience."

When Dinner Comes

One Ought to Have a Good Appetite

A good appetite is the best sauce. It gives a keen relish and helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts provide a keen relish for eating but is a great appetizer, and children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy with its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for good food.

"I am 57 years old," writes a grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I have kept from being a sufferer of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby.

"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk, and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner.

"My husband was very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Opening up New Granary

Far North Peace River District to do Patriotic Share

The vast agricultural section of the Peace River district in Alberta will next fall pour the results of the crops of the last two or three years into the empire's bread basket, Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney-general in the Alberta government, explained that the coming of the railway into the heart of the Peace River district would have similar significance to the forcing of the Dardanelles, in that it would release thousands of bushels of grain. This district in the past has had no outlet for its crops, although the hopeful settlers continued to raise their harvests and store the crop. They will soon have their reward.

Hon. Mr. Cross was unable to estimate how much grain would be released, but said there would be thousands of bushels. To that stored away now must be added this year's crop, which promises to be the greatest ever in that fertile section.

"The Peace River district and that section down to Edmonton is the only part of the west that is now receiving immigration on homestead land," said Mr. Cross. This, he explained, was remarkable for this year and should be the cause of a large crop in the district. "At present," he added, "there is a railway 300 miles north from Edmonton. Fifty miles are yet to be constructed to get to Peace River Crossing, where there is navigation. The river is capable of handling boats as large as those that sail on the St. Lawrence.

"When the last 50 miles are completed Edmonton becomes a gateway to the vast country in north Alberta, and no doubt thousands of settlers and thousands of dollars' worth of settlers' effects will be sent out from the city to this great land.

"During this season hundreds of settlers are going into this country, leaving Edmonton. Another railway is being built from Edmonton, 200 miles north of Edmonton, to what is known as Grand Prairie, a vast stretch of Peace River prairie. There have been over 10,000 settlers in this country for the past few years, and they have grown thousands of bushels of grain, which will be brought out by the railways this year."

Hon. Mr. Cross was enthusiastic over the prospects of the Peace River country, which has been called "Canada last great west," and was also pleased that grain in the section had been stored, as it will now assist in feeding the empire when she needs it most. The opening of the country by railway in this case has double significance. Years ago courageous men settled in the district and waited for the railway, growing their crops, which could not see the light of day. This endeavor without an outlet will now go in.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

To Settle a Bet

David Belasco, the famous playwright and theatrical manager, was a newspaper reporter for some time. While so employed he put in a few days with a gang of tramps in order to get "color" for an article he had been assigned to write. He found them to be a merry lot, with as many stories as the end man of a minstrel show. One of them told in his hearing of having been given a nutmeg pie by the young wife of a farmer. Next day the tramp appeared at the farmhouse and asked:

"Would you be kind enough, ma'am, to give me the recipe for that there nutmeg pie what I had here yester day?"

"Well, the idea!" cried the farmer's wife. "Tramps, mun! what do you want that recipe for?"

"To settle a bet," replied the tramp. "My partner says you use three cups of Portland cement to one of molasses, but I claim it's only two and a half."

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles

—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and use. It is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. Its use is recommended for the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

Wonderful Salt Mines

At Wellizzka, a small town nine miles from Cracow, are the most wonderful salt mines in the world. These are connected with the surface by shafts, and have over sixty-five miles of chambers and passages. The miners have been worked since the eleventh century, but their productive power seems unending. They are constantly for the many chambers which have been cut, some of them with statues and wonderfully carved, including two angels and high altars, with all their ornaments complete, a large dancing saloon, and many other rooms, each of them having been cut out of rock salt. Within them is also the Lake Pryslikes, 195 feet long, 120 feet broad, and rising to a depth of from 24 to 26 feet," says Mr. George Hume in his book, "Thirty-five Years in Russia."

He Still Counted

There had been an epidemic of colds in the town, and one physician was had scarcely any sleep for two days called upon a patient—an Irishman—who was suffering from pneumonia, and he bent over to hear the patient's respiration he called upon Pat to count.

"The doctor was so fatigued that he fell asleep, with his ear on the sick man's chest. It seemed but a minute when he suddenly awoke to see Pat still counting.

"Tin thousand an' slivinty-six, tin thousand an' slivinty-sivin—"

A well known judge dined recently at a West End (London) hotel, where the man who takes care of the hats exhibited from his memory about the ownership of headgear.

"How do you know that is my hat?" the judge asked, as his silk hat was presented to him.

"I don't know it, sir," said the man "but why do you give it to me?" insisted the bewildered judge.

"Because you gave it to me, sir," replied the man, without moving a muscle of his face.—Tit-Bits.

Proof Positive

Coroner—"My friend nothing in the man's pockets, ma'am, except three buttons, one handkerchief and a receipted bill.

The Sobbing Inquirer—A receipted bill. Then 'taint my husband.

Colonel—I understand you were calm and collected when the explosion occurred?

Private—No, sir. I was calm, but it was poor Jones who was collected.

Impatient Diner (to passing waiter)—Hey!

Waiter—Didn't serve it, sir. (Goes on).

Don't Persecute your Bowels
Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—violent. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stomach, bowels, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowel.
Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Homestead Leniency to all Soldiers

Order-in-Council Broadened to Cover All Fighting With Allies

An important order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa to provide for cases where a homesteader, who is a member of the Canadian expeditionary forces or the British or Allied forces, loses his life on active service. The minister of the interior is now given the power to give free patent to the estate at once.

The act, as it stands, only gives free patent at once if a Canadian volunteer is disabled by wounds, but in the opinion of Hon. Dr. Roche, if a man is killed on active service in defence of the empire his estate should be relieved of any further duties. Under the act, if a homesteader dies before completing duties further residence is waived, but cultivation is necessary.

The order in council also provides for any homesteader serving with the Canadian, British or allied forces counting active service as residence. The act only allows this at present to the Canadian forces.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Damage by German Cruisers

The total catch in British shipping of the seven German cruisers, all now accounted for, was 67 vessels sunk, representing $3,455,000 in value," says the London Times. The cruisers were Emden, the Karlsruhe, the Kronprinz, Wilhelm, Prinz Eitel Fredrich, the Konigsberg, the Dresden, and the Leipzig.

"In proportion to the total values afloat this is a trifling sum—merely 1 per cent. of the value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and of the value of the British tonnage employed.

One point is worth mentioning, the German vessels captured by the British navy have not been lost to the world, for they have quickly been employed in trade again. The British ships sunk by the Germans are an absolute loss to the world and, if the policy adopted attained with real success it would have the effect of raising prices all round, including those in neutral countries, and in Germany itself."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

An Inch of Rainfall

An inch of rainfall means much to the farm lands. It is equivalent of 603 barrels of 45 gallons each to the acre, and weighs over 113 tons. What a job that would be for the farmer if he had to draw it to the land in tanks holding a ton each! One of the marvels of meteorology is that seemingly light clouds and the atmosphere are capable of handling such a vast amount of water and distributing it that it falls on the crops so gently that only good results. And an inch of rain is not a very heavy fall, either.—W.P.I.

Fortunate

A New York lawyer tells of a case tried in a fishing town of Massachusetts, during which the chief witness, under cross-examination, refused to state the amount of his gross income.

"You must answer the question," said the judge when counsel had appealed to the court to instruct the witness.

"But, your honor," said the man, "I have no gross income. I am a fisherman, and it's all net."—Harper's Magazine.

DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER
But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Bradley's Health—Her Own Statement.
Winnipeg, Canada.—"Eleven years ago I went to the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, suffering with a growth. The doctors said it was a tumor and could not be removed as it would cause instant death. They found that my organs were affected, and said I could not live more than six months in the condition I was in.
"After I came home I saw your advertisement in the paper, and commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it constantly for two years, and still take it at times, and both my husband and myself claim that it was the means of saving my life. I highly recommend it to suffering women."—Mrs. ORILLA BRADLEY, 284 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.
Why will women take chances or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?
For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.
If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM

DOLLAR WEEK

By making your purchase from our store this week practically doubles itself in value

JUST A FEW OF OUR DOLLAR STUNTS:

10 Linen Collars, new style	$1
6 Soft collars, 25c. values	$1
1 Straw Boater hat up to $3	$1
3 pr. Police braces, heavy	$1
Suit BVD underwear	$1
Suit Penman's Combinations	$1
10 Mercerized Kerchiefs	$1
4 silk Tubular wash ties	$1
4 pair silk lisle hose	$1
Negligee shirts, all styles	$1
1 piece bathing suits	$1

THIS WEEK ONLY!

A peep in our windows should convince you.

THE G. H. BEAUDRY CO.

Phone 12 Wainwright

VOTE "NO"

On the 21st July

and save your

INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-RESPECT

Those who are intoxicated with their own intemperate thoughts, ask you to help them

When you vote "NO" on July 21st you administer a well merited rebuke to intolerance, sellishness, and self-seeking; to bitter, intemperate destructionists They would saddle you with an unpractical legislation because it means a meagre, empty and brief success for them. They would deceive you with endless abuse on a subject which is too broad for their rutted mentalities to grasp. They refuse to see the Financial burdens which their actions will bring on the tax-payers of Alberta if the Liquor Act carries.

They are not capable of creating sane legislation

VOTE "NO" ON THE 21ST. JULY

DISTRICT COURT AT WAINWRIGHT

Sittings of the district court held in Wainwright on Wednesday and Thursday of last week with Judge Taylor presiding, brought out many cases for hearing. The following is a synopsis of the results, the first named being the plaintiff in each case: G. H. Beaudry Company vs. Ed. James for payment of account amounting to $54 30. Judgment awarded for full amount; Beaudry vs. Cassidy and Coolin for unpaid debt. Judgment awarded for full amount of claim $56.40; Weinrich and Harman vs. A. D Schaffner, action in regard to a note of $52.10. Judgment awarded for full amount. In the case of Bishop vs. Watkins, the former claiming damage for wrongful possession of straw, judgement was reserved. This fate also met the case of Hunt vs. Maruszicha which was laid by plaintiff in reference to a sale of hogs.

Floods are general throughout the province and much property damage is reported in both Edmonton and Calgary. As a result of the flood in Edmonton, some 800 families are homeless while damage is expected to reach a total of three quarters of a million dollars. Every river and creek finding its way from the Rockies is in a swollen condition. The Battle river to the west of this town has risen several feet and is a raging torrent at this time. Everything possible is being done to assist the homeless in Edmonton and Calgary.

Rev. Harry Assiter, rector of the Anglican church, will deliver the address of welcome to the visitors on July 12 th. His address will precede that to be given by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy of Toffield. Both will be given from the Balcony of the Wainwright hotel.

An attractive window display of "dollar" specials has now been completed by the G. H. Beaudry Company. The assortment of bargains is a varied one and should attract particular attention. The prices are low and the qualities good Take a peep at the window.

Recruiting for the 66 h Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary force, has commenced in Edmonton. The regiment will be made up of the regulation number of 1060 officers and men. No trouble is expected in getting the reqnisite number of recruits.

LOST—One black hog, weight 175 lbs strayed from stockyards. Person returning to owner will be suitable rewarded. Stuart and Peterson. 9-1p.

Miss Bessie Parsons will leave town on Monday for Edmonton, from where she will proceed to Camrose there to enter the Normal school. Miss Parsons will be away until January of next year.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF STETTLER.

IN THE ESTATE OF OLE JENSEN BERG, LATE OF COMPEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Ole Jensen Berg, who died on or about the 17th day of February 1915, are requrred to send Ole Jensen Berg or to A. O. Thomas, Solicitor for the administrator of the estate at Coronation, Alberta on or before the 28th day of July A. D. 1915, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them duly verified and that after that date the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which notice has been filed with A O. Thomas, Solicitor for the said administrator at Coronation foresaid.

Dated at Coronation, in the Province of Alberta, this 8th day of June A. D 1915

A. O. Thomas.
Solicitor for the Administrator.

FOR QUICK SALE

1 solid fumed Oak Dining Oak Dining room suite, complete.

4 piece solid mahogany Parlor suite,

Large Empire Wilton rug 3 1-2 x 3,

5 small Axminster Rugs

Brass bed complete with Ostermoore mattress.

Terms Reasonable

Practically good as new

Apply

J. E. Davey

Wainwright Alta.

SMALL BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES

Prompt and careful attention exercised

ALBERTA BLOCK

JUST TO REMIND YOU THAT

We have a good stock of

Screen doors, Perfection Stoves,
Heavy Crockery, Churns, Wash
Machines, Brush and Hay Knives,
Clothes Baskets, Paints and Oils

Call in and see us at

WASHBURN'S - HARDWARE

DOLLAR WEEK AT SMALL'S

8 sheets music $1.00
6 Woodenette Motto's $1.00
20 rolls 1914 wall paper $1.00
2 75c. Pictures $1.00
2 Window shades $1.00
Dining chairs $1.00

SMALL BROTHERS

DOLLAR SALE

WHAT YOU CAN GET FOR $ HERE

5 tins goosberries, reg. 25c tin
6 tins rhubarb, reg. 25c. tins
7 tins lawton berries reg 25c.
5 cans Cambridge sausage, reg. 25c a can for.....1.00
24 lbs Keynote flour for....1.00
10 pairs Womens and girls heavy boots, sizes 3, 4, and 5, per pair.....1.00
25 pairs womens tan pumps and slippers, 2 1-2 to 6 pr. 1.00
20 pairs childrens black slippers and oxfords, 8 to 2...1.00
12 pairs white canvas slippers and oxfords 10 to 2..1.00
16 prs. odd lines childrens patent leather shoes all sizes.....1.00
Childrens ribbed cotton hose, size 7 1-2 to 10, reg. 20 and 25c. 6 pairs for....1.00
Straw ticking, reg. 20c. yd. 6 yards for.....1.00

3 ends Fancy all wool delains, regular 50c. per yd. special 3 yds for.....1.00
Fancy bordered Ginghams and Chambrays, reg. 25c and 30c. per yard. Special 6 yards for.....1.00
Cotton reps, reg. 15c. 9 yds 1.00
Net waists, reg. $2 to clear 1.00
Wrappers and kimonas reg. 1.40 and 1.50 to clear 1.00
Childrens white dresses, reg. 2.00 and 3.00 lines at 1.00
3 only, colored underskirts reg. 2.75. Special.....1.00
11 only, house dresses, reg. 2.00 your choice.....1.00
Childrens Middys reg. 1.25 1.00
Grey striped chambray, reg. 15c. per yd. 9 yds. for 1.00
Heavy grey denim, suitable for overalls, etc. reg. 30c. yd. 4 yds. for.....1.00

C. T. LALLY

THE CASH STORE

ALL FOR $ STARTLING VALUES

CUT TOBACCOS

Three Nuns, Amulet, Craven Mixture, and Garrick 3 tins for $1.00; Tuxedo 20c. tins, 6 for $1.00; Ogden's Navy Mixture 25c. tins, 5 for $1.00; Lucky Strike, regular 20c. tins 8 for $1.00; King Edward, Belmont, and Torpedo, regular 10c. tins 12 for $1.00; Old Chum, Royal Mint, Senator, T & B cut plug, Great West, Uncle Sam, Scrap, regular 10c. straight, 12 pkgs. for $1.00; Velvet, 8 tins for $1.00, Senator in 55c. pouches 5 for $1.00; Forest and Stream per lb. $1.00; Queens Navy plug chewing, regular 10c. straight, 14 plugs for $1.00.

CIGARETTES

Mogal, Maspero, Blue Line, Tucketts Special, Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes, regular 15c. straight, 8 pkgs. for $1.00; Old chum, T & B, Sweet Caporal, Players, Royal Mint, Black Cat, regular 10c. straight, 12 pkg. for $1.00; Joker Cigarettes, regular 10c. special price to clear 16 pkgs. for $1.00.

CIGARS

All 15c cigars, 10 for $1.00; All 10c straight cigars 12 for $1.00; Tucketts Club Special, Japs, Buckeye, Marguerite, Roxboro, and all 3 for 25c. cigars 16 for $1.00,

CHOCOLATES

Regular 60c. Boxes for 40c. Regular 10c. boxes 12 for $1.00

PALACE BILLIARD HALL

Second Avenue - - - Wainwright

"DOLLAR WEEK" AT CLARK'S

Shirts in soft and stiff cuffs in a variety of stripes and checks, reg. 1.25 to 1.50, this week for
Balbriggan 2 piece underwear, elastic knit, Regular $1.20 per suit.....this week for
Watson's combination underwear in natural and white, Regular 1.25 and 1.50 this week for
Cashmere and Lisle Hose in black and tan Regular 40c. pair, this week.....4 pairs for
Tubular wash ties in all collars, Regular 35c. each, this week.....4 ties for
Soft collars W. G. & R. Brand Reg. 25c. each, this week.....6 for
Linen Collars W. G. & R. Brand, Reg. 25c. each, this week.....10 for
Crush and stiff hats in every style, Regular $1.50 to $3.00 hats.....going this week at
Bathing suits, 2 piece wool and 1 knit tie this week for.....
Men's work gloves in horsehide and peccroy hog, this week.....

$

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY $1 BARGAINS WE ARE GIVING THIS WEEK. COME IN AND INVESTIGATE.

W. S. CLARK EXCLUSIVE MEN'S WEAR Main St. Wainwright

THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH UNION JACKS IN CANADA

In other countries on days of rejoicing or National Anniversaries flags are unfurled from almost every housetop or window. Canadians are just as loyal, but unfortunately they find themselves short of flags. In almost every city in Canada there is a movement on foot now to see that the old Flag is floating from every Canadian home The newspapers have been asked to assist in the distribution. The STAR has agreed to undertake the distribution in this district and our readers can secure a real good Union Jack, in fast colors, size 5 x3, for only

$1.10 EACH

At this price there is no reason why every home in the district should not have a Union Jack floating on all occasions in future.

WAINWRIGHT STAR OFFICE.